

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 19, 1923



FAIR WEATHER AND HEAVY GRAIN

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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The Wheat Pool

Failure to Secure 50 per cent of Acreage in Saskatchewan Leaves Question of Pool for This Year Indefinite, but Organization Still Proceeding in All Provinces

Saskatchewan

REGINA, Sask., Sept. 14.—(Guide Special Correspondence).—The wheat pool campaign for contracts closed Wednesday night, September 12. It is evident, in spite of the great effort made, that the required 50 per cent. wheat acreage has not been secured. Taking into consideration the short space of time the campaign has been running, and that the harvest is the busiest time of the year, the wheat pool committee believes that the results may be taken as indicating very clearly that the work should be continued until the necessary acreage is signed up. The board of directors met in Regina today and thoroughly canvassed the whole situation, their conclusions being embodied in the following resolution:

Will Waive Acreage and Time

"Whereas, according to a report submitted to the board by the secretary, it is shown that contracts covering the necessary acreage required have not been received at headquarters at this date, and,

"Whereas, the board is of the opinion that the requisite acreage has not been secured as required by the contract, and,

"Whereas, the board is firmly of the opinion that a sufficient number of growers if given an opportunity are willing to sign contracts to provide the required acreage, and,

"Whereas, this board is determined to put the pool in operation as soon as practicable after the required acreage has been obtained;

"Therefore be it resolved, that a waiver be drafted to provide that the time limit set forth in paragraph one of the contract be waived, and no time limit be stated, and,

"Be it further resolved that paragraph two of said contract be waived by providing that the directors be empowered to proclaim by advertisement when the necessary minimum acreage has been secured."

Acreage Signed Up

Many constituencies have already signed up considerably more than 50 per cent. of their acreage. The following is the standing of a few of the highest on Friday night: Kerrobert, 291,515; Last Mountain, 262,767; Rose town, 242,264; Hanley, 228,618; Kindersley, 199,628.

Number of contracts received to date 28,725, with total acreage 3,964,878.

A conservative estimate of acreage signed up based on reports from constituency chairmen is placed at 4,500,000.

Alberta

Calgary, Sept. 14.—(Guide Special Correspondence).—Although the period during which contract signers may withdraw from the wheat pool has more than half gone, new contracts received to date at the pool headquarters since the drive closed on September 5, exceed withdrawals by a substantial margin, according to announcement made by the trustees today.

The Main Problems

The three main problems to be dealt with before the pool will be in a position to commence operations have been

considered by the board this week. These problems are finance, management and handling facilities. An offer to provide the necessary finances, "providing reasonable provision is made to safeguard the credit of the moving crop," was received by wire from the Canadian Bankers' Association, on Friday, and though details have not been given out, it is understood that the association is willing to provide \$15,000,000 for this purpose. The problem of financing, it is stated, has not been regarded as a serious one. The trustees will meet on Monday, and in the meantime no further announcement can be made.

An official statement issued just before the adjournment of the board this week said, in part: "The board feels it is not yet in a position to make any definite statement with respect to the very important problem of acquiring elevator facilities. Some progress has been made and certain proposals are now under consideration. Any more definite statement would be unwise at the moment. The third problem is that of management, particularly the securing of a competent selling agency, upon which the success of the pool primarily will depend. The board has certain definite offers and plans under consideration and feel that if the other problems are satisfactorily met there will be no delay in this respect."

Withdrawals Small

"It must be remembered that the efforts of the board have been handicapped by the uncertainty that exists with respect to the success of the Saskatchewan drive, and to a lesser extent to the fact that there is still a period in which cancellations may be received in Alberta. So far we are pleased to announce that while there have been some withdrawals they have been small and are greatly exceeded by the contracts daily received. It will be some days, however, before it is known definitely whether there will be a pool in Saskatchewan, and, in the meantime it is impossible to say definitely what amount of wheat will be pooled this year in the two provinces. This particularly affects the negotiations for a selling organization as the original plan was for an inter-provincial agency. The Alberta board, however, has been working with the possibility in mind that it may have to organize completely as an Alberta pool only."

Manitoba

The contract and elevator committee appointed by the general provisional committee of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, met in Winnipeg, on September 11 and 12, and completed a draft contract. This will be ready for detailed examination by locals and districts during the fall, and thus it is anticipated that a concrete and fully articulated plan may be presented to the annual convention in January. Should this plan be accepted in identical or modified form by the convention, there will be a constitutional and ample basis laid for completing and operating the pool, and between that time and spring full opportunity for securing signatures and establishing the banking, elevator and other connections necessary.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 19, 1923

Wheat Pool Campaign Ended

The close of the official campaign for securing signatures to wheat pool contracts in Saskatchewan and Alberta, has left a somewhat complicated situation. In neither province was the objective reached in the total acreage signed up. Just what the immediate procedure will be on this account is not yet definitely known. In Saskatchewan the contract called for 50 per cent. of the total acreage, or approximately 6,000,000 acres, falling short of which the contract is not binding upon the individual farmers who signed it. The acreage signed up in Saskatchewan on the closing date, September 12, is estimated at 4,500,000, or about 37 per cent. of the total acreage. The actual conditions of the contract would, therefore, seem to preclude the operation of a wheat pool in that province this year.

On the other hand, the Alberta contract merely set 50 per cent. of the acreage as the desired objective, but gave the trustees of the pool discretionary power to establish a marketing system with a lesser acreage. As a matter of fact, the Alberta contracts on the closing date, September 5, covered 2,600,000 acres, or 46 per cent. of the total, making it approximately the official objective. According to the terms of the contract, however, all farmers who signed are given until September 22 to withdraw if they so desire. The official figures of the withdrawals are not yet known, though to date it is reported that the new signatures exceed the withdrawals. The Alberta pool trustees have, therefore, the option of going ahead or suspending operations for another year. If they decide upon actual operation this year their task is a gigantic one and cannot be thoroughly appreciated by any person not familiar with the intricacies of the grain trade. Wheat is already moving to market in large quantities, and it will require hasty action to organize a marketing system in a period of a few weeks. In the very nature of things any such organization must lack the highest efficiency. The Alberta pool trustees have a grave responsibility resting upon them. Should there be no pooling system in operation in Saskatchewan this year, which seems probable, the Alberta trustees should not be blamed if they decide not to make the great experiment alone in the face of the difficulties with which they are confronted.

At this critical juncture, while no person knows what the actual situation will be within a few weeks, there is no real ground for discouragement or disappointment. The actual figures of the acreage signed up in Saskatchewan and Alberta in the short space of a few weeks was really a notable achievement. It indicates not only a widespread demand for an improved marketing system but also that there are large numbers of farmers ready to co-operate with their fellows in an experimental effort to develop such a system. It may be that all who signed the contract did not fully understand its terms, and also that many signed because of the enthusiasm generated, yet after making all allowances it was a most creditable showing for the first effort made by a brief whirlwind campaign. There is no reason whatever for discouragement. Indeed, it may well be that the campaign will prove to have been of great advantage even if the actual operation is delayed for another year. The financial expense has not been heavy and much valuable experience has been gained.

If there is no wheat-pooling system in

operation this year it will be due to lack of time in which to complete the campaign and organize a marketing system. With the experience gained, however, if the whole matter is wisely handled there is a good opportunity to have the pooling system in operation in all three provinces for next year's crop. Immediately after the present harvest the committees in all three provinces should confer together and prepare an absolutely uniform contract to be used in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with the definite understanding and agreement that all wheat contracted to the pool in all three provinces be marketed through one selling agency. This would ensure the maximum of benefit to be secured through the pooling system, and a uniform contract will have many advantages in such a system. By making preparations early there will be ample opportunity to bring the contract and an explanation of the whole system before local associations, district conventions, and, finally, before the big annual conventions in January. Farmers everywhere could thus be made thoroughly conversant with the whole proposition, and the sign-up campaign could be carried on and completed before seed time. The committees in charge would thus have approximately five months before harvest in which to organize a selling agency upon a sound and efficient basis.

From the experience gained through the recent campaign it may be found unwise to hinge the operation of the pooling system upon a definite 50 per cent. of the acreage in each province. With such a definite provision one province might fail to secure the quota while the total in the three provinces might be quite ample to operate a pool. Contracts covering 7,000,000 acres, for instance, would ordinarily produce more than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat which would create a very substantial pool, and there need be nothing in the contract which would interfere in any way with securing a very much greater acreage.

Some objections have been made to the iron-clad nature of the five-year contract used during the recent campaign. This objection, if sufficiently widespread, could be overcome by making the contract for a five-year term as at present, but granting permission to any farmer to withdraw upon one year's notice at the end of the first year's operation. This would ensure two full years in which to operate and yet afford an opportunity to dissatisfied farmers, and there are bound to be some, to withdraw at the end of two years. If the pool became a reasonable success undoubtedly the withdrawals would be more than offset by new contracts from farmers who were not in the pool originally.

Unwarranted and Undignified

In his address at the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, last week, the retiring president, J. B. Craig, after referring to the efforts to secure a wheat pool for the three prairie provinces, went on to say:

Following this, another plan to destroy our marketing system was evolved, namely, the contract pool plan. Again a strong appeal to the prejudice of the producer was made, alien demagogues were imported to help the agitation and the campaign was helped along by that portion of the Western Canada press whose aims and aspirations are at variance with, and whose object seems to be the undermining of those principles of right and justice which are the very foundation stones of the structure of the British democracy.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange performs a necessary and valuable function in provid-

ing a market for wheat under the present marketing system. Farmers quite generally recognize the value of the legitimate functions of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and during the recent wheat pool campaign there has been a minimum of criticism of the Exchange by responsible men in the farmers' organizations. Members of the Grain Exchange have frequently complained of the bitterness of the language sometimes used regarding their institution and the unfairness of the farmers' attitude towards the Exchange. It is difficult to see how they can expect an improved relationship with the farmers of Western Canada in the face of such an unwarranted, undignified and actually insulting statement as the one quoted above. We cannot believe that it expresses the views of the majority of the members of the Exchange, and hope that some responsible member will have the courage and the courtesy to repudiate it. Quite naturally, men engaged in private business are not anxious to see that business pass into other channels, but no one can present any reasonable argument against farmers marketing their own product for their own benefit if they so desire. A dignified and business-like attitude on the part of the Grain Exchange, through its officials, will tend to create a reciprocal attitude on the part of the farmers, but offensive language of this character can profit nobody.

Guarantees for Bank Savings

The meetings that have been held from one end of the country to the other by depositors in the Home Bank, show clearly that the public is awakening to its own interest in the banking question. Although these meetings have the primary object of getting the depositors of the Home Bank together for the concrete purpose of ensuring the return of their deposits in the bank, the general question of protection for depositors has not been ignored, and the outcome of the agitation will probably be a specific demand for such protection at the next session of parliament.

The Montreal Gazette, ever solicitous for private interests, contends that depositors in the banks are not entitled to the same protection as note-holders. The Gazette says:

The commercial business of Canada, as that of other countries, is carried on by bank deposits. It is deposits which provide the fund from which loans to traders and manufacturers are made, so that a guarantee of deposits involves a guarantee of loans. Who is to give this guarantee? Certainly not the government, since it would be outrageous to make all the people liable for the failures and misjudgments of a few. The real guarantee rests in the ability, skill and prudence of bank directors and managers, who, in turn, are held to account for the proper discharge of their duties by the penal provisions of the Bank Act.

After the Merchants Bank fiasco and the events of the last few months in the banking world, the argument of the Gazette is a joke. What has this "real guarantee" amounted to, and what satisfaction is there to the thousands of savings bank depositors in being told that if the bank is mismanaged and their savings lost, they can seek compensation in getting the managers sent to gaol?

That kind of compensation is valueless. What the depositors want is a positive guarantee that they will not lose. When the Gazette says that it is with deposits that the bank works, and without which it could not work, it gives a very special reason for such a guarantee. Savings bank depositors do

not regard their savings as a commercial investment. Savings are an insurance and a safeguard against the contingencies of life. Of what use is it to preach thrift to the people and in the next breath tell them that thrift through saving in a chartered bank means taking a chance? People do not want to take a chance with their savings, and they know that they take no chance with provincial government savings banks or the post office.

Deposits can be guaranteed just as easily as bank notes can be guaranteed. There is no need for a government guarantee; the banks themselves can provide it by means of a form of mutual insurance. They can create a depositors' insurance fund and maintain it as a charge against the whole banking business. It does not matter what form this insurance takes as long as it is effective. If the banks will not do this then the people will turn to a banking system where the guarantee can be got, a system which will have behind it the assets, power and authority of the entire Dominion.

Back to the Strong Arm

To the intense dissatisfaction of the representatives of the smaller nations, the Council of the League of Nations, faced by the arrogant defiance of Premier Mussolini, retreated from the position it had taken that it was competent to interfere in the dispute between Italy and Greece, and abdicated in favor of the Council of Ambassadors. To that body it referred the dispute, together with its recommendations, which were substantially accepted by the council, and then in order that no complications might be created by the protests of the small nation members of the league, the council of the league suspended the meetings of the assembly for a few days. The arbitration of the Council of Ambassadors, which Mussolini has tentatively agreed to, may prevent

war between Italy and Greece, but the action of the council of the league has considerably lowered the prestige of the league among the small nation members.

It may be contended, as indeed, Lord Robert Cecil appears to hold, that the Council of Ambassadors acted at the request of and on the advice of the council of the league, and that the league did, therefore, do its duty in the crisis. The fact remains, however, that the league first claimed competence to interfere, and when the competence was challenged, evaded the issue by calling in the Council of Ambassadors. That is why spokesmen for the small nations which have entered the league for protection, have insisted that the strong nations must set an example of observing the covenant of the league, and submit their disputes to the league as they have solemnly agreed.

The league faces other challenges now. Italy's dispute with Jugo-Slavia, a relic of the secret treaties of the war, threatens to become quite as acute as the Greco-Italian crisis. Here, again, a treaty is involved which specifically provides for the reference of disagreements to arbitration; and, again, Premier Mussolini has adopted a high-handed manner. There is not the slightest doubt the dispute between Italy and Jugo-Slavia is adequately covered by agreements to arbitrate, contained in both the covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Rapallo, but Mussolini prefers the big stick method, and he is shaking it as hard at Jugo-Slavia as he did at Greece.

On yet another matter the league is facing a challenge. When Great Britain definitely took the stand that the French occupation of the Ruhr was illegal and a violation of the Treaty of Versailles, and France as definitely repudiated the British interpretation of the treaty, a situation was immediately created which it is the very purpose of the covenant of the League of Nations to meet. Both nations have bound

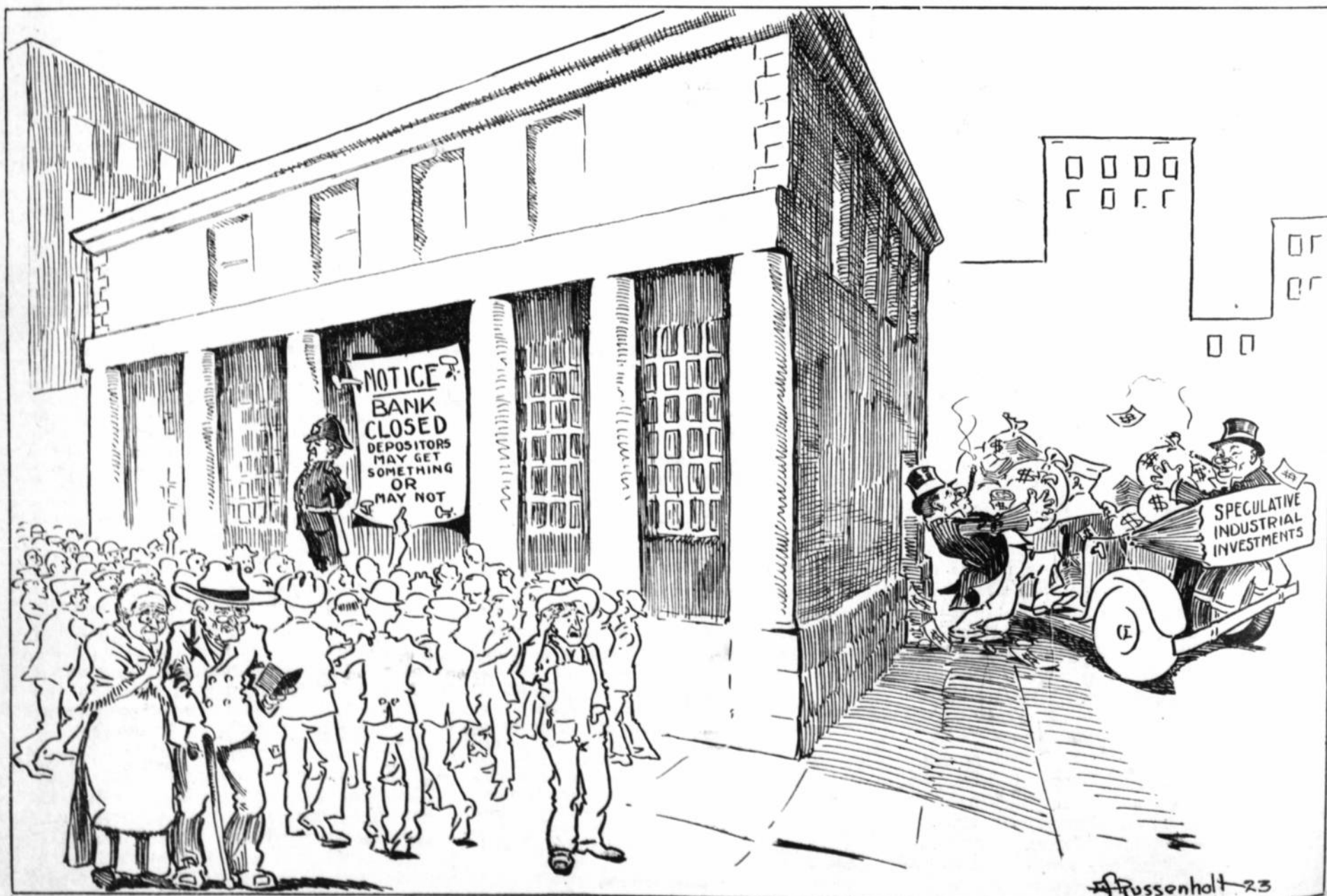
themselves by membership in the League of Nations to submit to arbitration their disputes, and the reparations section of the treaty distinctly provides for arbitration in the event of just such a disagreement as now exists. Yet France declines, as Italy declines, to recognize the competence of the League of Nations or her obligations to refer disputes to arbitration.

The time has come for some very positive backing to be given the league if it is to be at all effective in doing the work for which it was created. The strong powers will have to set an example or faith in the league will vanish. If the league cannot withstand the defiance of a strong member, it has no usefulness whatever for the weak members.

Editorial Notes

In the bombardment of Corfu, the Italian fleet killed sixteen children. Even that massacre of the innocents hasn't satisfied the demands of Italy's honor.

Business on the Canadian National Railways continues on the upward grade. During the month of July the net earnings of the system were \$1,472,228, as against \$723,004 for the same month last year. For the seven months ending July 31, the net operating revenue amounted to \$2,984,460, as compared with a deficit of \$2,202,993 for the corresponding period last year. This means that for the first seven months of this year the system has done better than last year by \$5,187,453, and has turned a loss into a gain. These months cover the period of least business on the railways, and the improvement thus shown presages a considerable net operating revenue when the work of transporting the big western wheat crop is over. The next annual report of the Canadian National Railways promises to be inspiring reading for those who have faith in public ownership.



The notice should read "Depositors will be paid in full"

LANDLOCKED

The Grain Farmer's Interest in Developing Water Routes

THE story has been widely told of how some boosters from a small American city on the Great Lakes set about to convert their senator who was known to be lukewarm about the St. Lawrence waterways scheme. A banquet was held at which the great man was to be the guest of honor. In the list of speeches he was preceded by a local resident who orated at great length and fervently, setting forth the industrial achievements of the city, the agricultural wealth of its tributary region, the resourcefulness, enterprise, and moral uprightness of its citizens, its unrivalled strategic position for trade, and much more to the same effect, winding up with a glowing picture of the city as a world port after the St. Lawrence waterways brought the merchant ships of the seven seas to its projected wharves.

After the local Mr. Babbitt sat down, all eyes were turned to the senator who surely could not fail to be inspired by such a prospect for a city of his native state. Her eastern cities owed their power, wealth and culture to the rewards from sea borne commerce. Surely he would support a program which would bring the same affluence to a city of such deserving people!

Upon rising, the senator paused to give effect to his first words, and then broke the expectant hush with, "Mr. Chairman, if your fellow-citizens were to lay a pipe line across the state to sea level, you would have the Atlantic at your doors in twenty-four hours, provided you can suck as hard as you can blow."

Evidently the senator in this story was one of those who know that the cities on the Atlantic seaboard are closer to the wheat fields of the Argentine than to those of the Red River Valley; closer to the wool ranches of Australia than those of the Rocky Mountain foothills. "Hold on," says some reader, "I've got to revise my geography if those statements are to stand." Well let's examine that contention.

An Old Assumption Exploded

There's an old notion that the seas divide us nation from nation. That used to be the case. It is true no longer. The seas unite us and the lands divide.

"And the reason is very simple," says Hugh J. Hughes, writing in the Country Gentleman. Ton for ton you can move freight farther—very much farther—for a dollar by water than you can by land.

"There are several reasons for this. One, of course, is the fact that water makes the cheapest road bed in the world—no track repairs, no renewals, dead-level grade and the minimum of friction. Harbor terminals, to be sure, and expense for ships, but low—extremely low—cost of operation per ton of freight hauled.

"Then, too, the cost of labor enters in. You can man a ship and move its cargo, ton for ton, for less than you can move a ton of freight loaded into a car. And then there is the average length of haul. Here again the ship has it all over the car. It loads its cargo and is away for thousands of miles without a flag station or a crossing stop.

"The bulk of the world's shipping business is done by boats ranging from 3,000 to 8,000 tons capacity. Even a 3,000-ton boat can swallow up the load carried by six capacity-loaded freight trains. And an 8,000-ton boat is a veritable bottomless pit for freight."

These are the reasons why you can load a cargo of wheat at Montreal and

deliver it in Liverpool for less money than the railroads would ask to take it from the flour mills at Kenora to the head of the lakes, a distance of 293 miles; why you can batten down the hatches on a load of grain at Vancouver and open them under an English sky without having spent more to move the grain than would take to haul it by rail the first leg of its journey from Raymore, Sask., to Port Arthur, 816 miles.

The Land-Water Ratio

It's 11,000 miles from Melbourne to Liverpool, and the rate last April was 40 cents per hundredweight. At that rate you can move 100 pounds 275 miles for one cent. It's 3,053 sea miles from New York to Liverpool, and the rate at the same time was 11 cents—those freighters were also carrying 100 pounds 275 miles for one cent. Wheat carriers from our western coast will take 100 pounds 200 miles for one cent. By averaging the rates between the wheat fields and markets of the world you will find that a cent is good for hauling 100 pounds 233 nautical miles—say 260 land miles.

The freight rate on wheat from Brandon to Fort William under the Crow's Nest schedule is 16 cents per 100 pounds. The Regina farmer pays 20 cents per hundred to get his wheat to the head of the lakes. If the Calgary farmer ships East he has to stand a rail charge of 26 cents. Should he send his wheat for export westward it costs 25 cents. The respective distances are 563, 787, 1,270 and 640 miles. Average these and you will find that our western roads will take 100 pounds of wheat 37 miles for one cent. Dollar for dollar, ocean borne freight will travel about seven times as far as it will behind a locomotive. At that we are better off than they are in the wheat growing portions of the United States, where, due to higher freight rates, the land-water ratio is about one to ten.

Well, that's pretty rough on American wheat growers, but let's confine ourselves to our own troubles. Take out your geography and see where the wheat comes from that enters into competition with our own. You will see that most of it grows within easy reach of the sea, a down hill grade to the

primary market, and then cheap travel to the world's bake-shops.

Modern Map Making

Now let's make a new map based on freight rates instead of miles, which after all mean nothing unless you intend to walk. I have in my hand a bill of lading for a cargo of wheat shipped from Montreal to Liverpool early in September. The rate quoted is 2s. 3d. per quarter, shall we say 54 cents per 480 pounds, or 11½ per hundred-weight. The distance through the Straits of Belle Isle is 2,760 miles. Works out about 245 miles for one cent. per hundred-weight.

Let's start our map making from Montreal and work westward. Grain growers had an experience with lake freights last year from which we learned that they go on the rampage with as little warning as an opera singer. But as I write, the charge for shipment, lake and rail, from Fort William to Montreal is 12½ cents per bushel, with other unavoidable charges that bring it up to 14½ cents or 24½ cents per hundredweight. Now using our yardstick that is graduated according to ocean freight costs, we'll measure off Fort William

If one cent measures 245 miles, we'll have to place Fort William 6,000 miles to westward. Proceed farther. Locate Brandon, once styled as the Wheat City. Waghorn's Guide which would have us believe Brandon to be 563 miles from the head of the lakes will have to be discarded, for our yardstick makes it out 3,880 miles. Similarly Calgary by our rate yardstick is 6,370 miles from the Superior lake ports, and 6,125 from tidewater to the West. Altogether 18,500 miles from Montreal to Vancouver, measured in terms of the cheapest means of transportation!

I am not making a case against the railroads—not even trying to. It is perfectly obvious that if they are to continue in business they must do two things. They must charge rates high enough to make a profit, and low enough to permit the producer to keep on producing. How they will reconcile those two ends, a problem that is defying the best brains in the country today, is a matter of vital interest to every citizen of the Dominion, regardless of locality, occupation or financial importance. It determines the business we are able to do at the present time, and the rate of development which this country, rich in resources, is to experience.

But I am not going to try to settle the question of the railroads versus the people. Let's proceed with our geography.

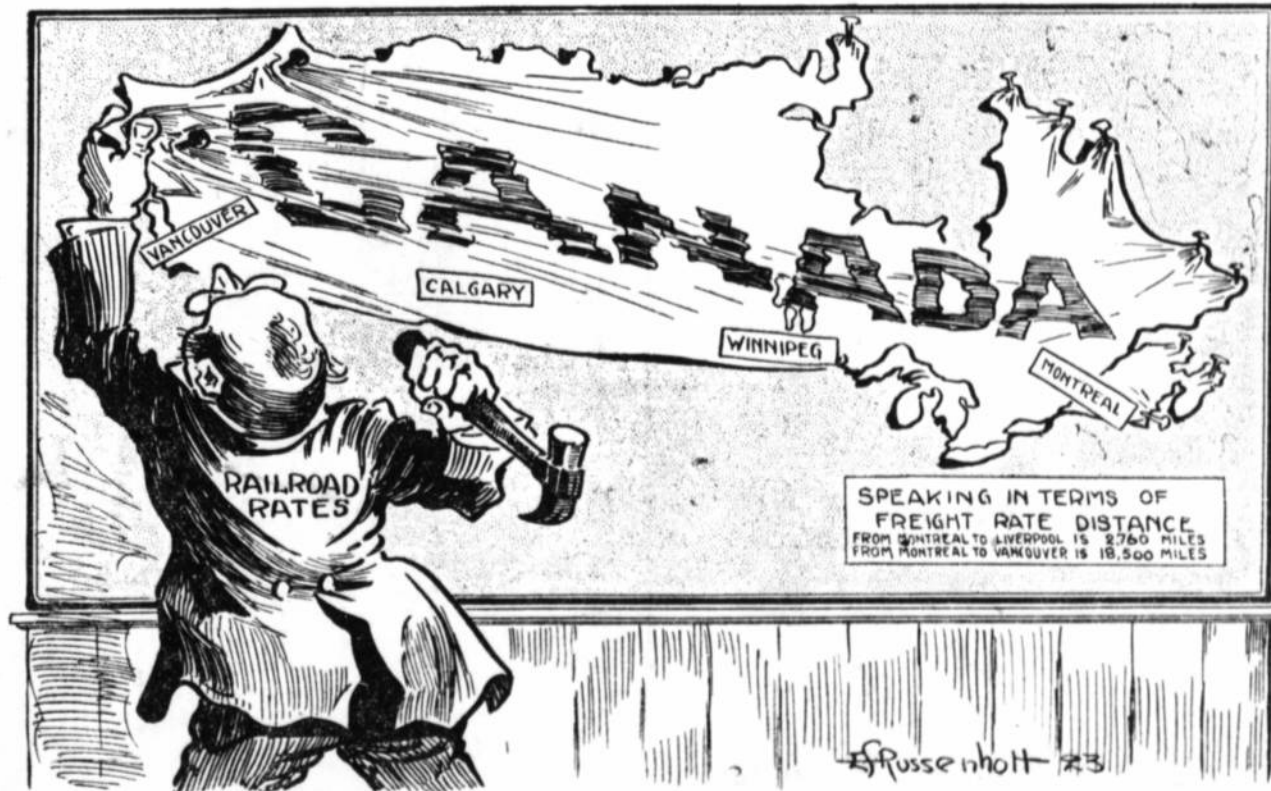
Straight Facts About Curved Lines

If you have a globe handy, so much the better. If not take an apple or an orange, or mother's ball of yarn. The stem end of the apple is the North Pole. Good! Now stick a pin a little more than half way from the Equator to the Pole. That's Liverpool. Give your apple just a little more than a quarter turn to the right. Stick another pin a little more than half way up from the Equator to the Pole. That's the centre of the prairie wheat belt. Now take a string and draw it between those two points, the shortest distance. It doesn't follow an east and west line. It curves up to the North Pole and then down again south-easterly.

On your globe you'll be surprised to find that travelling from west to east this line leads through Hudson's Bay and passes Greenland. That's absolutely the shortest distance between the hard spring wheat area of



Looking for the Shortest Water Route



Stretching the Map

Pedlar's Steel Shingles



Lightning-Proof

To get a truly lightning-proof roof, use Pedlar's "George" Steel Shingles and run a cable from each corner down to the proper depth in the moist ground. This roof is also fire-proof, weather-proof and time-proof, and in laying "George" Shingles you can save one-third of roof sheathing. Write for free estimate.

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North America and Liverpool. Call that route Number One.

Set another pin where Montreal should be. A string between Montreal and Liverpool is merely a continuation of the St. Lawrence River, which points straight into the heart of the continent. The distance between the two ports is only 200 miles shorter than the Hudson Bay route. If steamers travel round Cape Race, the Montreal route is only sixty miles shorter than the route to Ft. Churchill. And just now we are forgetting the 14½ cents per bushel it costs to get western wheat to Montreal from Fort William. So much for route Number Two.

Stretch another string from New York to Liverpool. The popular conception of this international highway is an east and west route, linking two continents. As a matter of fact our string starts from Manhattan Island northeasterly, hugs the coast for a thousand miles, and it is longer than the other two routes staked out, leading into Montreal and the northern sea.

Tapping the American Wheat Fields

And speaking of water routes, consider the service the Mississippi and its tributaries, the Missouri and the Ohio, are capable of rendering to the great wheat belt of the United States. Here there is a chance at least and a very fair chance to substitute water transportation for the ten-times-more-expensive rail haul which they have in the States. Barges can move heavy freight, such as coal, as far up-river as Minneapolis in competition with rail rates. Is it likely the farmers of that country are going to be satisfied to see

the great three-forked river forever running idle when their product, traveling with the current, can ride on its bosom to the sea?

And the Hudson's Bay route? Go East and they will tell you it is the plan of impractical visionaries. So was the Panama Canal—once. There are bogs to be crossed, and harbors to be dredged, and beacon lights to be set on many an unfriendly headland, but western farmers are pretty well informed as to what the ships of the great fur trading company have done for the last century, and need no further recitation of the facts on which hopes for the commercial possibilities of the Hudson's Bay route are founded.

Eastern Canada would much prefer to solve our present freight rates dilemma without losing the advantages of having the whole grain crop pass through her hands, but if a solution is not forthcoming soon, a better solution than any we have had heretofore, it might be good business for the East to let us indulge our desire for a cheaper outlet, than to allow grain growers in wholesale numbers to settle the problem in the only way left.

Another Water Route

The Hudson's Bay route is not alarming Montreal just now. Another chimera has arisen to disturb her dreams of the future. Half the land-locked North American continent is clamoring for a navigable St. Lawrence water route. From Chicago, Duluth and Fort William, it is already built seaward to Niagara. The great locks at the Soo and those of the Welland

Continued on Page 17

Home for Christmas

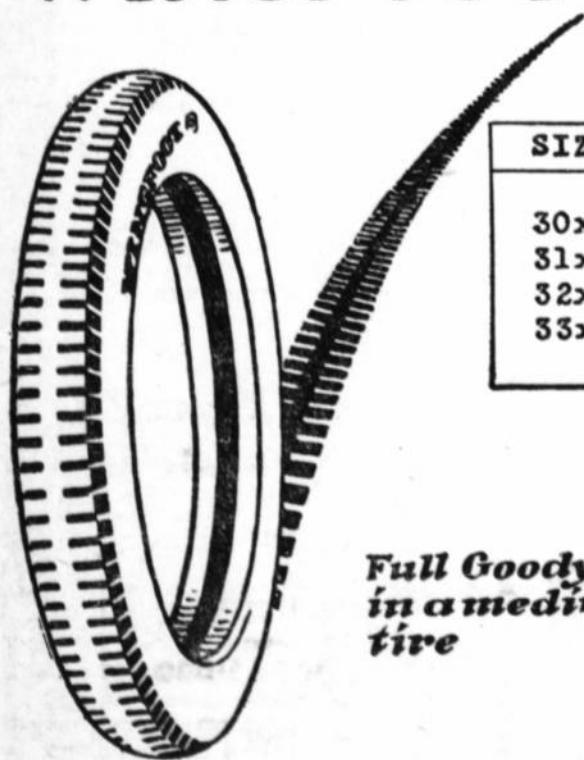
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Quebec	Nov. 10, S.S. Emp. of France	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	Nov. 15, S.S. Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow
"	Nov. 16, S.S. Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
"	Nov. 21, S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
"	Nov. 22, S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
"	Nov. 23, S.S. Montrose (New)	to Liverpool
Quebec	Nov. 28, S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
St. John	Dec. 7, S.S. Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
"	Dec. 13, S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
"	Dec. 14, S.S. Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
"	Dec. 15, S.S. Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow

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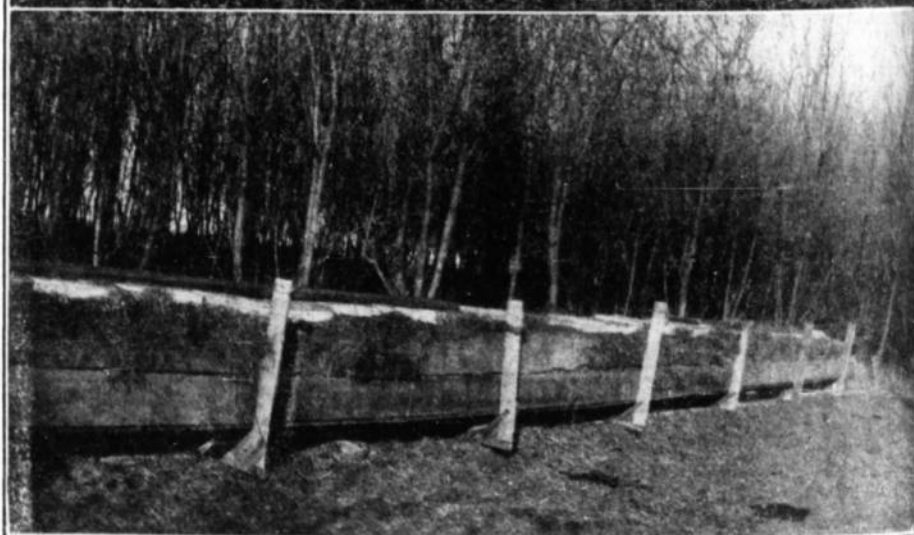


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Bee-Keeping Profitable in Alberta



The apiary of R. C. Schurtz, Stirling, Alta. Note windbreak in the summer picture. Mr. Schurtz states that bees must have some wind protection. Below: hives being packed away for the winter; top covering not yet put on.

I HAVE been keeping bees at Stirling, Alta., for two years, and they have paid me well for my efforts. I bought 15 colonies in 1922 at a total cost of \$242.25, and received an income that year of \$276.65 with 11 new colonies as increase from the 15 I had sent in. I am in an irrigated district but there is even here a shortage of bee pasture yet, although there is a big increase in honey-producing plants this year over last year, and I can see no reason why there will not be a rapid increase from year to year,

as sweet clover is being planted by several new bee-keepers.

I think our province can, and in time will, produce all the honey that is consumed here, and those who live in unirrigated districts can share in the production of honey although with not the same success as those in irrigated parts. In the dry farming districts of North and South Dakota where their lands are overworked from continuous grain growing, they are planting sweet clover as a means of reclaiming their land, and as a result are getting a good grade of



Mrs. Schurtz handling a swarm without gloves or veil, which shows that bees, properly handled, are not as fierce as is popularly believed.

hay, a crop of clover seed, their land enriched and a bumper honey crop. Reports from there show as high as 550 pounds of honey per colony in one season. I would not predict that we could get such results here, neither do I say we could not, as I do not know, Bee-keeping in Alberta is practically a new industry, and to me it appears to be a very profitable one if the past six years is a fair sample of Alberta climate in general, as that period covers my experience in this country.

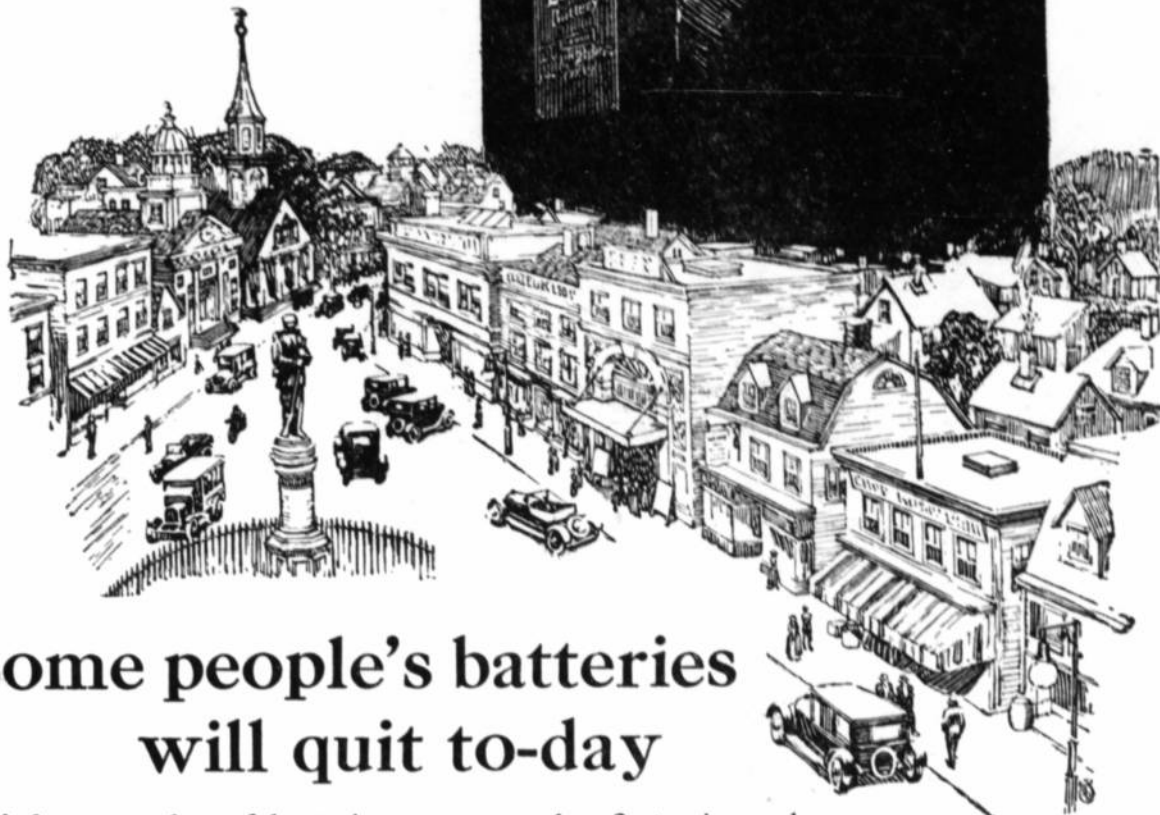
Picture No 1, shows my home apiary in winter pack. I have used this method of packing in the open both in Idaho and here, and find I have greater success this way than any other way. I packed 31 hives this way last winter and 30 of them came out in fine shape this spring. Picture No. 2, shows the bees on their summer stands. Here you will see I have a good windbreak which is very essential, as bees slacken their speed to alight, and therefore need this protection. In some parts of Alberta the wind is quite continuous, and where this condition exists, especially in dry farming districts, successful bee-keeping would be greatly retarded as it is harder for the bees to work and the wind whips the nectar from the bloom. Picture No. 3, shows Mrs. Schurtz about to have a swarm of bees. Note she has no veil or gloves on, so they are not so vicious as bees are sometimes thought to be. Many women as well as men find bee-keeping not only profitable but very interesting work.



The cost of bee-keepers' equipment need not necessarily be expensive. Jacob Dyck, Winkler, Man., even made his own honey extractor out of some old mower and binder parts. Mr. Dyck is seen on the right.

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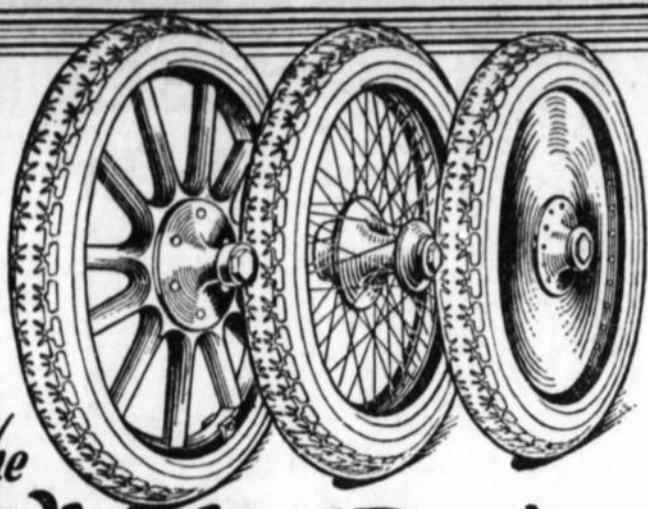
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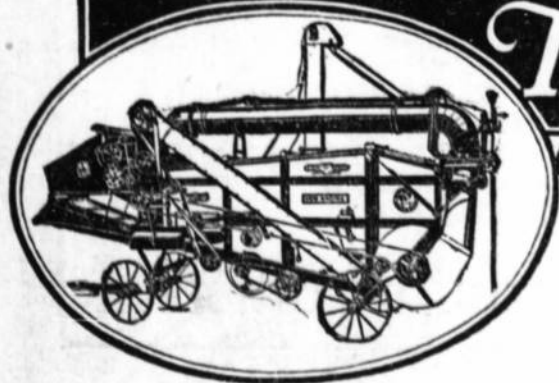
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World's Cereal Crops of 1923

The World's Requirements and Supplies for the Present Grain Year—By T. K. Doherty

THE International Institute Branch of the Department of Agriculture, deriving its estimates chiefly from the official data collected and cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, but supplemented by unofficial estimates, on August 23, communicated to the Agricultural Gazette a statistical and descriptive review of the world's cereal, chiefly wheat, situation. Pending publication of the details in the Agricultural Gazette, the following excerpts from the review are presented:

Last year, while the wheat crop of Europe was deficient, in North America, the crops exceeded those of the previous year by 146 millions. This year they are abundant in Europe, but in North America, from the most recent official estimates, they are 86 million bushels less than last year. Is the history of last year's prices going to be repeated for the present season's crops? The situation is much more complicated and confused than a year ago and still is not, from the producer's standpoint, without its strong points, as the statistics and statements to be published in the Gazette will demonstrate. Only fourteen of the twenty-two European countries have so far issued official reports and these exhibit an increase of 144 million bushels. This makes for the remaining eight countries rough estimates derived from acreages and recently reported conditions the totals exhibit an increase for Europe of 176,000,000 bushels over last year's production, and a decrease of 11,000,000 bushels from 1921. On the same basis of official and unofficial estimates the world's production of wheat this year may be given as 3,253,000,000 bushels against 3,103,000,000 last year and 3,087,000,000 in 1921, an increase over last year of 150,000,000 bushels, and over 1921 of 166,000,000. According to the August estimates of the wheat crops of Canada and the United States, North America shows a decrease from last year of 86,000,000 bushels and an increase of 60,000,000 over 1921. Even conceding fair increases in the next harvest of South America and Australasia there is a decrease of 70,000,000 bushels from last year in the five chief exporting countries.

Far West Heavy Production

Moreover, on the North American continent rust and drought have produced a comparatively large quantity of light and unmerchantable wheat. Evidences of this fact are afforded by recent inspections in Manitoba, Kansas and the Northwestern States. Some interesting facts are furnished by the Price Current-Grain Reporter, of August 16, from which it appears that east of the Rockies there is only 13 million bushels over and above actual bread and seed requirements available for export, while the inter-mountain and Pacific Coast States have a surplus of 146 million bushels. Last year the States east of the Rockies had 112 million bushels more than was actually required for home needs, and the far west had 99 million bushels.

Included in the total surplus east of the Rockies, and forming approximately one-half of the exportable surplus, is the durum wheat, which is not used to any great extent for bread flour in the United States. An active export of wheat is expected from the Pacific Coast destined for Oriental points and shipments for European destination will probably not reach port before January. Good bread wheats being deficient in the four Northwestern States, the mills will probably be free buyers of the good breadmaking hard varieties in the Southwestern States and in Canada. Canadian exports to the United States during the past grain year totalled 16 million bushels.

Russell's Commercial Review, New York, published, on August 15, an analysis with comparative figures of the principal U.S. food grains, which shows a decrease, as compared with last year, of 161 million bushels. For wheat and rye together his figures indicate a

decrease of 100 million bushels. With a food consumption in the United States the same as last year the crops harvested promise a reduction in the surplus available of from 160 to 175 million bushels.

In the recent survey of the United States Department of Agriculture indicating an acreage sown to winter wheat this fall of only 39 million acres, a reduction of about 15 per cent., is interpreted to indicate a winter wheat crop next year of from 18 to 20 million bushels less than this.

Canadian Carry-over

Of the 402 million bushels of merchantable wheat which Canada had to dispose of in the past international grain year 279 millions was exported, and, after allowing 92 millions for food and seed, there remained approximately 31 million bushels of an unexported surplus. If it is assumed that as much was exported in August as in July, that is 16 million bushels, there will remain of the old crop on September 1, only 15 million bushels. On a similar calculation the United States, with no allowance for waste or unmerchantable wheat and with a net export of only 199 million bushels, had a surplus, as of August 1, of about 86 million bushels.

India's crop harvested last April, as first reported at 426 million bushels, has dwindled to an official estimate of 369 millions and the 20 odd millions of exports are not likely to be exceeded in the next. Argentina exported 144 millions and had remaining, on August 1, only 20 millions as against 40 millions a year previous. Australia's surplus was only eight millions on August 1. The floating supply on August 1 was 10 million bushels less than the previous year's and had by August 11 decreased by a further three millions. This deficiency, as compared with the previous year, will have to be made up in additional exports. These various facts place Canada in a position of practical control of the world's exports during the next five months.

In the past year North America's larger general exports to England and Europe indicate better European conditions, notwithstanding the harvest, exchange and other circumstances. Their better crops tend further to increase this year their purchasing power and standard of living.

European Imports

The detailed estimated statement in the Agricultural Gazette, of Europe's prospective wheat imports places them at 538 million bushels, to which should be added approximately 110 millions for ex-European takings, which are usually only in part recorded in available statistics, which would make the world's imports 648 million bushels. In order to meet this demand and allowing for the usual loss of quantities and weights in transit, as well as the 13 million bushels comparative shortage in the floating supply, there would have to be recorded exports of from 668 to 675 million bushels. The estimated net export shipments for the new grain year are as follows, compared with the officially reported export shipments for the past year:

	Million Bushels	1922-23	1923-24
Canada	279	260	
United States.....	199	180	
India	21	20	
Australia	53	50	
Argentina	144	120	
The Balkans		15	
Russia		10	
North Africa			
Totals.....	696	675	

Then assuming the Canadian crop to be as large as last year's, owing to the low quality of a considerable proportion of the Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan crop, it is improbable that there will be as large a quantity of exportable grades available as last year. The same observation may, with greater force, be applied to a considerable portion of the U.S. crop.

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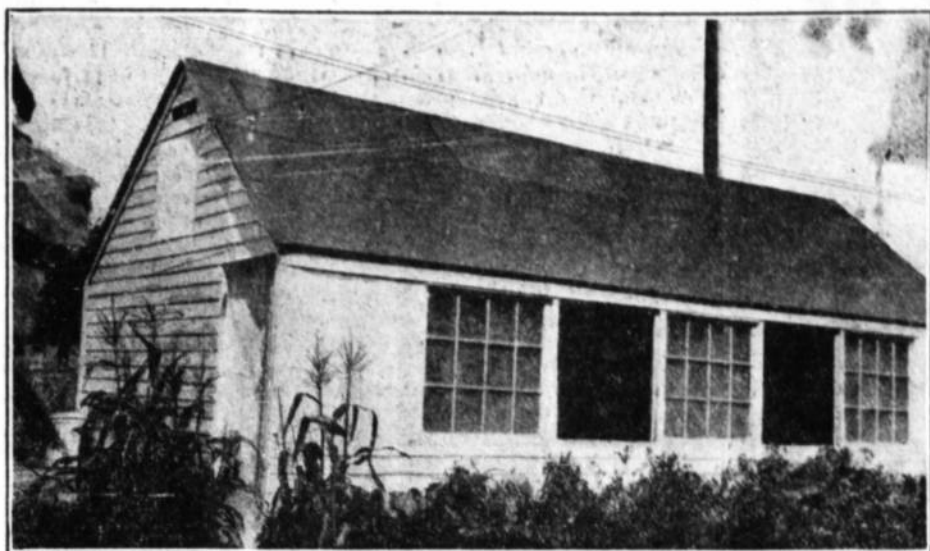


The Farmer's Poultry House

THERE is a good deal being said and done in the way of breeding, selecting and feeding for more eggs, but the fact remains that on a good many farms all this work will be lost unless something is done to get a better poultry house so that the hens can at least be comfortable. These things in connection with flock improvement are good as far as they go but it is money, time and effort thrown away if a better system of housing does not go with it.

The farm flock is receiving more and more attention, and we find farmers eager on every hand for information on the questions that will mean more eggs, but to get the eggs it will be necessary to provide a house that is a little better than we find on a good many farms today.

We do not mean to say that a lot of money should be spent on putting up



By Prof. M. C. Herner

Many of the farm poultry houses could be improved with but very little expense so that they could be just as good as new ones. Since light and fresh air are two of the essentials and since most houses need more of both, it should be a matter of remodelling the house so as to get them. They are both cheap. In many cases it is not necessary to build a new house at all, but simply cut larger openings on the south side and put in larger windows and also a few cotton frames.

A good house for our climate should have about one square foot of window for every ten or 15 square feet of floor space and just about the same amount of cotton. A window four by four is better than two by eight, although both have sixteen square feet. A long narrow window put in horizontally does not allow as much sunlight into the house as one nearer square. The latter also lets the sunshine strike further back into the house. The windows should not be less than three feet high and the cotton frames should be about the same size and placed alternately, first a window then a cotton then a window and so on, the entire length of the south side of the house.

Straw Ceilings

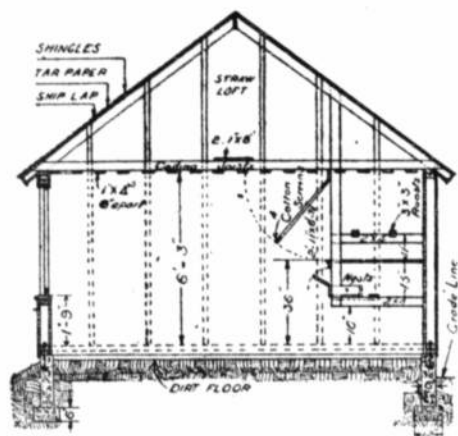
A good many farm poultry houses could be improved by doing this, but along with getting more light and fresh air should go some improvement in ventilation. This is easily done in many houses by putting in a slatted ceiling and placing straw above this.

Four inch boards placed six to seven inches apart will give plenty of room for circulation of air.

In a shed roof house it is a little difficult to ventilate properly, but if a small overhead space can be left and a hole cut in each end of the house immediately above the straw, the ventilation will be more nearly perfect. The openings should be about six inches high and about twelve to eighteen inches long, depending on the amount of

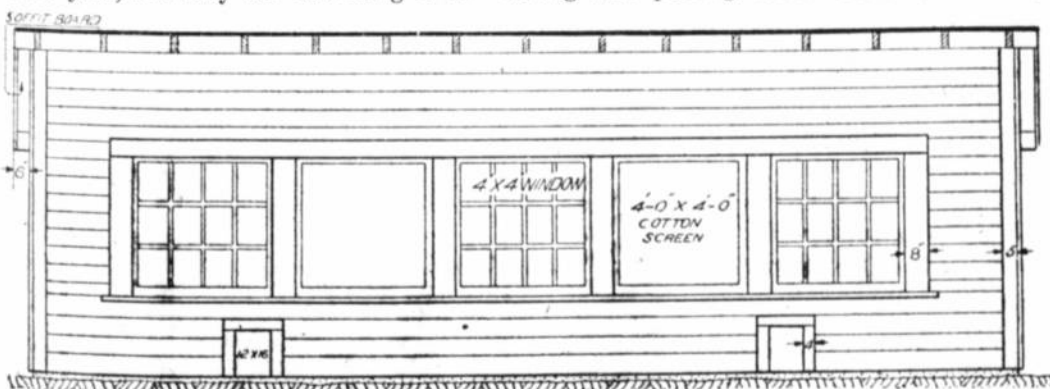
overhead space. Instead of cutting holes in the ends they could be put in the south side up near the roof if a shed roof house is used.

In a gable roof house it is of course very easy to put in this ceiling and cut in the openings in both ends and get almost perfect ventilation. There is nothing like this ventilation above the straw for keeping a house dry. It is of course necessary to have a dead air space in the walls if they are to be



Section of Poultry House No. 1

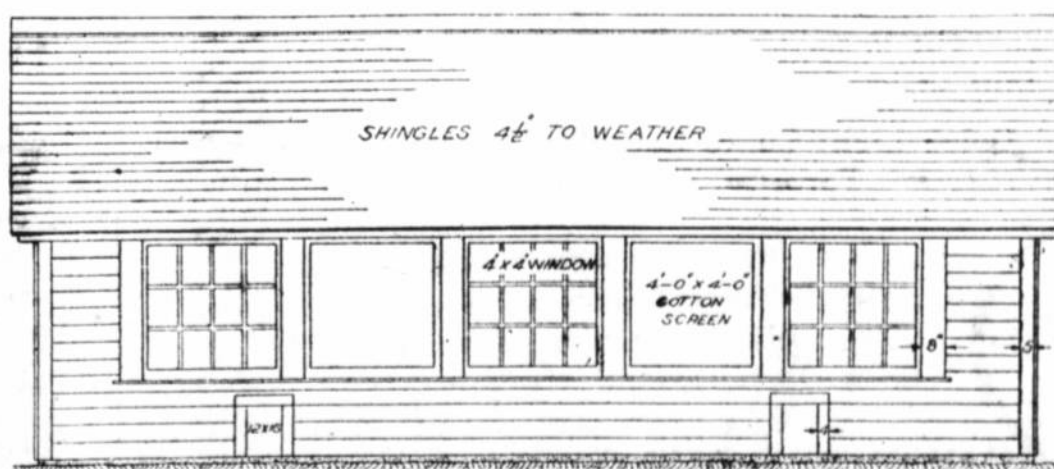
an elaborate poultry house, although dollar for dollar invested in poultry or any other class of farm stock the poultry will bring the larger returns. But just the same a little improvement in the house will go a long way towards a fuller egg basket. We know of many farm poultry keepers who are making quite a nice little sum out of their hens each year, but they are not doing it in



a makeshift, any-old-kind-of-a-shack of a poultry house.

Light and Fresh Air

In going about from one farm to another it seems that there are about three things wrong with the average poultry house as we find it. Probably the one most common is the utter lack of light and fresh air. We are satisfied that this alone is responsible for more disease than any other one thing. Then too, on many farms there are far more hens crowded into the house than there is room for, and as a result they don't do as well as they should. It is under these conditions that we find those who say hens do not pay.



Above: Side elevation of Shed-roof Poultry House
Below: Side elevation of Poultry House No. 1

Swedish Inventor has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Weisbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial, and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.

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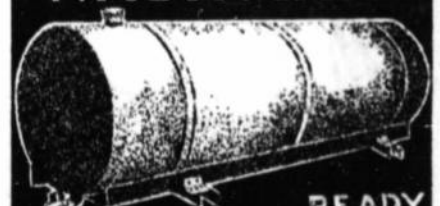
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Join with two or three neighbors in ordering a car if your Association is not handling coal.

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Production and Housing

These are about the chief improvements we would like to see in the average farm poultry house. Coupling this with cleanliness and good care there is no reason why a flock of birds should not give from 30 to 50 per cent. egg yield right through the cold winter months. Plenty of fresh straw should be kept on the floor all the time. It helps to keep the house clean and give the birds a good chance to get exercise.

Where it is a case of building a new poultry house, it would be best to build one large enough to hold 100 hens, even though the flock may not be that large just now. As time goes on we expect the size of the farmers' flock will increase, and as the farmers get more experience in handling their flocks at a profit there will be a tendency to keep on increasing.

For 100 hens there should be floor space equal to about 400 square feet. A house 14 feet wide by 28 feet long is a very good and convenient size. Another very good size is 16 feet wide and 24 feet long. Of the two, however, we prefer the 14 feet by 28 feet. In this width the sun can strike back pretty well to the roosts. Personally I like this house just a little better than the wider one, since it is so much brighter all day long in all parts of the house.

The poultry house should face south and does not need windows on the east, west or north sides. The south side if properly fixed should let in all the light necessary.

The gable roof house is better than the shed roof as it is always drier in winter and easier to ventilate at all times. It costs more, however, than the shed roof house, but the difference in cost is pretty well taken care of through the fact that it is a better house for the flock.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Some Minor Economies

The bill of material for the house is given herewith. As to the probable cost of the house, this will depend a good deal on local price of material and also the price of labor. Then, too, such things as foundation walls and cement floor run up the cost of the house. The poultry house shown in the photo is 14 feet by 28 feet and cost \$184 for material.

In building this house it is not absolutely necessary to purchase all the material listed. Some of the details such as bridging, ventilator frames and so on may be omitted without in any way interfering with the appearance or use of the house. Special framing for doors, windows and run holes may also be left out.

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR STRAW LOFT POULTRY HOUSE No. 1

No. of Pieces	Description	Size (Ins.)	Length (Ft.)	Quantity in Board Ft.
2	Sills	4x4	16	42 2-3
4	Sills	4x4	14	74 2-3
33	Studding	2x4	6	132
12	Studding	2x4	12	96
4	Plates	2x4	16	42 1-3
4	Plates	2x4	12	32
15	Joists	2x4	14	140
30	Rafters	2x4	10	200
1	Ridge	1x5	16	6 2-3
1	Ridge	1x5	12	5
2	Window sills	2x8	12	32
2	Heads for window frames	2x4	12	16
4	Verge boards	1x5	10	16 2-3
4	Frieze under verge board	1x6	10	20
4	Soft boards on lookouts	1x6	10	20
2	Fascia boards	1x5	14	13 1-3
2	Fascia boards	1x5	14	11 2-3
2	Plancher boards	1x6	16	16
2	Plancher boards	1x6	12	12
2	Frieze under plancher boards	1x4	16	10 2-3
2	Frieze under plancher boards	1x4	12	8
8	Corner boards	1x6	7	14
or 4	Corner boards	1x6	14	28
2	Casings for doors	1x6	10	10
6	Casings for windows	1x8	4	16
2	Casings for windows	1x8	12	16
5	Stops for windows	1x3	12	20
1	Ridge board	1x5	16	6 2-3
1	Ridge board	1x5	14	5 5-6
1	Ridge board	1x4	16	5 1-3
1	Ridge board	1x4	14	4 2-3
16	Loft flooring	1x4	16	85 1-3
16	Loft flooring	1x4	12	64
2	Loft flooring	1x8	16	21 1-3
2	Loft flooring	1x8	12	16
2	Framing for wire screen	1x4	16	10 2-3
Framing for Nests, Etc.				
6		2x4	14	56
1		2x4	18	12
2		1x2	14	4 2-3
2		1x4	14	9 1-3
4	Fronts of nests	1x5	7	11 2-3
4	Backs of nests	1x5	7	11 2-3
4	Bottoms of nests	1x12	7	28
28	Partitions	1x4	1	10 2-3
or 4	Partitions	1x4	8	9 1-3
2	Alighting boards	1x4	14	9 1-3
4	Doors for nests	1x8	7	18 2-3
12	Battens	1x4	2	8
4	Roosts	3x3	14	42
8	Framing for curtain doors in front of roosts	1x4	7	18 2-3
8	do. do. do.	1x4	3	8
Shiplap for roof and interior for walls				
		1x8		1200
		1x6		680
		1x6		130
Dropped board matched flooring				
		1x6		130
To avoid waste, order flooring in 14 ft. lengths, then cut four pieces 3 ft. 6 in. long off each length.				

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR SHED ROOF POULTRY HOUSE

No. of Pieces	Description	Size (Ins.)	Length (Ft.)	Quantity in Board Ft.
2	Sills	4x4	16	42 1-3
4	Sills	4x4	14	74 2-3
17	Studding	2x4	6	68
28	Studding	2x4	8	149 1-3
4	Plates	2x4	6	42 2-3
4	Plates	2x4	12	32
15	Joists	2x4	14	140
15	Rafters	2x6	16	240
2	Window sills	2x8	12	32
2	Heads for window frames	2x4	12	16
2	Verge boards	1x6	16	16
2	Frieze under verge boards	1x6	16	16
2	Soft boards on lookouts	1x6	16	16
1	Fascia board	1x6	14	7
1	Fascia board	1x6	16	16
1	Plancher board	1x6	14	7
1	Plancher board	1x6	16	16
1	Frieze under plancher	1x4	16	5 1-3
1	Frieze under plancher	1x4	12	4
4	Corner boards	1x6	7	14
4	Corner boards	1x6	9	18
1	Casing for door	1x6	12	6
6	Casings for windows	1x8	4	16
2	Casings for windows	1x8	12	16
5	Stops for windows	1x3	12	20
Material for Nests, Etc.				
6	Framing	2x4	14	56
2	Framing	1x2	14	9 1-3
2	Framing	1x2	14	4 2-3
4	Fronts of nests	1x5	7	11 2-3
4	Backs of nests	1x5	7	11 2-3
4	Bottoms of nests	1x12	7	28
28	Partitions	1x4	1	10 2-3
or 4	Partitions	1x4	8	9 1-3
2	Alighting boards	1x4	14	9 1-3
4	Doors for nests	1x8	7	18 2-3
12	Battens	1x4	2	8
4	Roosts	3x3	14	42
8	Framing for curtain door in front of roosts	1x4	7	18 2-3
8	do. do. do.	1x4	3	8
Shiplap for roofs and interior of walls				
		1x8		1096
		1x6		685
		1x6		130
Dropping board matched flooring				
		1x6		130
To avoid waste, order flooring in 14 ft. lengths, then cut four pieces 3 ft. 6 in. long off each length.				
2	Framing for wire screen	1x4	16	10 2-3

Miscellaneous

- 5 bbls. of cement and 5 yds. of gravel for foundation—1 to 6 mix.
- 480 sq. ft. rubberoid for roof.
- 2 rolls tar paper—to be applied directly on studs, exterior and interior of walls to the level of the plates.
- 8 pairs of 3 1/4-in. butt hinges—for screen and curtain doors.
- 6 pairs 4-in. strap hinges—for nest doors: 3 hinges on each door.
- 1 pair 8-in. "T" hinges—for outside door.
- 1 Lock set—for outside door.
- 8 Buttons—for nest doors.
- 8 Hooks and eyes—for curtain frames and curtain doors.
- 1 piece poultry netting—4 ft. 6 in. x 24 ft. 1-in. mesh.
- 14 yds. heavy duck—for screens and drop curtains in front of roosts.
- 12 lbs. 4-in. common nails.
- 20 lbs. 2 1/4-in. common nails.
- 5 lbs. 2 1/4-in. flooring nails.
- 2 lbs. staples.

Windows

- 3 4 ft. x 4 ft. single sashes—12 lights.
- 2 4 ft. x 4 ft. frames for cotton screens.

Door

- 1 3 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. outside door.

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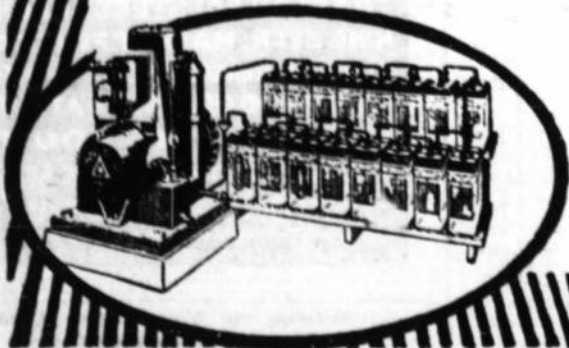
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Sunburn in Hogs

Oil Used as a Corrective in Hog Raising Areas in United States

HERE are more Yorkshire hogs in the country this year than ever before. That is the natural result of the Wiltshire bacon campaign which has been pushed by practically every educative organization in Canada. There are also more complainings on account of sunburning among pigs than ever before. That is also quite natural, since Yorkshires, like all other white hogs, burn most easily. One breeder of Berkshires, who believes in the soundness of the better bacon argument, averred that he was forced to give Yorkshires up on account of sunburn. It would be a grave mistake, however, to imagine that sunburn was limited to white hogs. The writer saw pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys this summer so badly burned that ears and tails had been sloughed off.

Prof. Wood, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, was appealed to for the results of his experience. "We have had 200 pigs running on pasture this summer," said he, "and only six cases of sunburn. I have seen crude oil used in the United States to good effect and tried to get it in Winnipeg, but was not able. We treated one sow which was infected with linseed oil, which seemed to be the nearest we could come to crude oil, and I was surprised at the rapid way in which she recovered."

"I have since obtained through the Imperial Oil Co. a preparation which they call fuel oil. It is crude oil with some of the heavier bases removed. This I purpose using in a home-made hog oiler, a common contrivance on American farms. To make one drive a substantial fence post into the ground and wrap it with gunny sacking. The sacks are then kept oily by frequent applications. The hogs will rub on the post till they are pretty well smeared. We are not yet able to say how efficacious this will be, but from what I have seen in districts where sunburn is a serious and a common trouble, I am expecting good results."

Asked as to the danger from damage running in alfalfa, Prof. Wood stated that he had not found alfalfa worse than any other pasture. Rape, he stated gave trouble, not because of any food properties contained, but simply because the hogs got wet when turned into it in the morning.

Bare Ground Predisposes to Burn

"We have found," he continued, "that pigs were more subject to sunburn when they lay on the bare ground or on concrete. When sunburn first appeared among our pigs this summer we commenced feeding them some old wheat sheaves on the ground. The straw that was left furnished them a bed, and no more cases of sunburn appeared. We find sunburn worst just at this season of the year, and worse on young pigs. In fact, I have never seen a case of sunburn on a mature pig."

Further enquiry of the oil company that provided the college herd with fuel oil brings out the information that it is obtainable in barrel lots only, at 13½ cents per gallon (a barrel holds 40 gallons). It is stocked by the Winnipeg warehouse only. This quantity is, of course, far in excess of the amount required by the average hog raiser, and suggests that where sunburn is prevalent several hog raisers might co-operate in purchasing oil.

A Draft Horse Contest

The world never knew what a horse could do until the horse and mule pulling contests were held at the Iowa State Fair, early in the month. The teams tested developed all the way from 8.6 to 21.2 horse power, and exerted from 2,000 pounds up to 2,300 pounds in tractive pull.

The size of the load horses or mules can move depends upon the road; but the pull exerted by the teams which developed a 2,300 pound tractive pull was sufficient to start and pull 24 tons of coal over a level brick pavement; or enough to pull 66 tons of coal over a similar street, if the loads were once started.

"Tractive pull" refers to energy exerted in a direct pull, and is the same as the pull required to pull a weight out of a hole in the ground. The tractive pull required to pull an ordinary walking plow in stubble, turning a furrow six inches deep and 14 inches wide, is about 400 pounds; or in other words the team has to expend the same energy as it would in pulling a 400-pound weight out of a deep hole in the ground.

The load a tractive pull will move depends on other factors. To illustrate, a demonstration load was shown in connection with the Iowa tests. A new farm wagon, furnished by the courtesy of the International Harvester Company, was loaded with sacked grain weighing 6,240 pounds—equivalent to 104 bushels of wheat. To move this load, which, plus wagon, weighed 7,720 pounds or 3.86 tons, required on concrete pavement a tractive pull of 125 pounds or 32.5 pounds per ton; on brick pavement a tractive pull of 200 pounds or 51.8 per ton; on asphalt, 300 pounds or 77.7 pounds per ton; and on the dirt and cinder surfaced road where the pulling tests were being held, it required 520 pounds or 134.7 pounds tractive pull per ton. These results, corroborated by other tests, show that it is easier to pull three tons on a concrete road than one ton on a firm dirt road, and indicate, forcefully, the value of hard roads.

Efficiency of Big Drafter

No final conclusions can be drawn from these first tests, but evidence brought out indicates that the value of weight has not been over emphasized by horse users. The true pulling light

teams were able to start nearly as large loads as the heavier pairs, but could not carry through—i.e., could not pull the load the required distance. Furthermore, the tremendous effort they were obliged to make showed that they would soon be so exhausted that they could not start such a load. The heaviest city team—Cap and King, weight 3,630 pounds—were able to start heavier loads than all but two of their competitors, and carried them more quickly, with fewer trials and with less exhaustion.

The team which tied them for first place and championship was game and true, but barely made the distance; and a still lighter pair, weight 3,030 pounds, true and game in pulling, could not carry the load the required distance. They had the nerve, the will to pull, and never quit, but the tremendous muscular exertion which enabled them to start and move the load a short distance could not be long maintained.

The practical value of the tests is very great. Farm and city loads, once in motion seldom require more than 300 to 400 pounds tractive pull per pair, but to start such loads may require from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, and a bit of bad road may necessitate the expenditure of 2,000 pounds tractive pull or more. The tests show that horses have such reserve power available, that they can exert from six to ten times as much power for a short time as they ordinarily expend, and that no harm results from the expenditure of such reserve power. This is why horses and mules are so valuable on farms and in the city.

Watt's definition of one-horse power, laid down centuries ago, was approximately correct in measuring the energy which a horse can expend continuously throughout a working day; but he failed, entirely, to recognize the remarkable reserve power seasoned horses or mules possess.

When a single pair of horses, rated at two h.p., can exert over 21 h.p. it is obvious that they have a value far above their theoretical two h.p. Above all other considerations, however, is the fact that we can now test draft horses and mules on a basis of performance, as dairy cattle or race horses are tested. No man would think of using a race horse sire unless he had demonstrated by actual performance that he had the bone and sinew, conformation, constitution and courage to win; and in less than ten years draft sires will be selected for their draft qualities, by the same rigid rule—they must prove by actual performance that they are best.

Race horses have progressed steadily because sires were selected by actual performance. Draft horses and mules have made much slower headway because they were rated not by what they had proved they could do but on what some judge or judges thought they could do, and there is a vast difference.

Corn vs. Barley for Bacon Hogs

In order to determine the respective values of barley and cornmeal for the feeding of bacon hogs, a test was conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, during last winter, in which two lots of Yorkshires and two lots of Berkshires were fed rations similar in character, except that the ration of one lot of the former and one of the latter was corn, while the other two lots were fed barley.

The hogs were about three months of age when placed on the test, and averaged about sixty pounds in weight. This feeding test covered a period of ninety days. For the first thirty days the meal ration included one-third barley or corn; for the second thirty days, one-half barley or corn, and for the remaining thirty days, two-thirds barley or cornmeal. The other feeds included oats, bran, shorts, three per cent. oil meal, three per cent. tankage and skim-milk.

During the first 30 days the Yorkshire and Berkshire lots on barley meal failed to make as great gains as the corn-fed lots, this being, in part at least, due to the fact that both lots on barley went off their feed for a few days, it being more noticeable with the Yorkshire lot. No adequate explanation could be given beyond that the quality of the barley meal might have been at



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The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Too Many Cars

My neighbor, Morse, he drove a horse for years and years, and years; he rode a gig or four-wheeled rig with dizzy running gears. He used to say nine times a day, "No motor car for me, to speed and smash and burn up cash and climb the apple tree!" Yet, one bright morn I heard a horn and sound of tin and board, and down the course came neighbor Morse atop a tiny Ford. Well, all that year, both far and near, that car was on the go; my neighbor went election bent thrice daily to and fro. Another day, along the way I heard a firmer clank, and Morse went by with chin on high astride a larger tank! He drove that boat until its coat took on a coat of tan, then made a trade and dearly paid to get a large sedan. Upon my stars, a dozen cars have now been sold to Morse since that first day he laid away his buggy and his horse. Each spring he buys a larger size than he has had before, with some new stunt across the front or on the swinging door! Now let me say a car will pay a man like neighbor Morse; it is a crime to squander time depending on a horse, yet, if a man adopts a plan of new cars every year, then, holy smoke, he'll soon go broke, and have no car, I fear!

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fault—and this was not noticeable from an examination of the feed.

The results from the test were as follows:

Period 1.—30 days.

Yorkshires on corn	1.07 lbs.
Yorkshires on barley .....	.62 "
Berkshires on corn .....	.93 "
Berkshires on barley .....	.68 "

During this period the hogs on corn made greater gains, and also more economical gains, than the barley-fed hogs.

Period 2.—30 days.

Yorkshires on corn	1.14 lbs.
Yorkshires on barley	1.27 "
Berkshires on corn	1.07 "
Berkshires on barley .....	.97 "

The results for the second period showed barley in a much more favorable light, the Yorkshire lot on this feed making greater as well as more economical gains. While the Berkshires on barley made the lowest gains, they, however, made the most economical gains. At the end of this period it was decided to discontinue the test with the two Berkshire lots as these were rapidly developing into the type of hog commonly known as shop hogs, which were unsuitable for the production of bacon carcasses.

Period 3.—30 days.

Yorkshires on corn	1.56 lbs.
Yorkshires on barley	1.50 "

A comparison of the Yorkshire lots for the total period of ninety days, shows the corn-fed Yorkshires to have made an average daily gain of .12 of a pound greater than the barley-fed Yorkshires, but if the first period of 30 days is eliminated as abnormal, the latter lot shows a slightly greater daily gain—.03 of a pound per hog daily—and this lot made the gain with the same meal consumption per pound of gain, and .8 of a pound less skim-milk than the corn-fed lot.

The meal ration did not seem to be suitable for the proper requirements of the Berkshires, as previously stated, but apparently was quite suitable for the Yorkshires. The corn-fed Yorkshires possessed more bloom and were in slightly better flesh than the barley-fed lot at the end of the test. Both these lots produced hogs suitable for the production of bacon carcasses.

In concluding it might be well to add that barley is slightly less palatable to pigs than corn, but when fed in mixtures with other ground feeds this is to a great extent overcome. It has the great advantage of being home-grown, while the greater part of the corn which is fed must be imported, and the economy of feeding this latter cereal will depend on the market price.—W. G. Dunsmore, Asst. Dominion Animal Husbandman.

Clippers and Animal Health

The older generation of Scotsmen used to have a saying that a good grooming benefited a horse as much as a feed of oats. And, likewise, the older generation of Scotsmen had a habit of being obeyed, as the writer can appropriately testify. When he used to supply the elbow grease necessary to give a four-horse team the requisite coat polish which was supposed to fortify a meagre grain ration he suspected that this tradition about the efficacy of grooming was another manifestation of the characteristic frugality which ruled the household.

Experience has, however, taught him to value highly Scottish livestock tradition. For the Aberdonian dialect is the speech of the horse barn at every important fair on this continent from the International down, and the broad R is the passport into the fraternity of expert herdsmen. If your catalog lists a horse as "Feuille D'Or," it is a safe bet that his groom calls him "Saundy," or "Bob," with a long O.

Observation shows that a clean, healthy skin is just as much an aid to the maintenance of vigorous health in a dairy cow as in a horse or a man. And milk secretion is so intimately associated with bodily vigor, that in the case of a cow it is highly probable that grooming has even a closer relation to efficient production than in the case of

the draft horse. The reason why we have been so long in discovering this is because we use our horses where the neighbors can see them, while the

Average daily gain per hog.	Lb. meal eaten per lb. gain.	Lb. milk eaten per lb. gain.
1.07 lbs.	2.21 lbs.	5.56 lbs.
.62 "	3.09 "	8.58 "
.93 "	2.00 "	6.42 "
.68 "	2.33 "	4.85 "

cows are kept largely out of sight. Every farmer knows that the village banker takes a squint at his team when he goes to town, and when it comes

Average daily gain per hog.	Lb. meal eaten per lb. gain.	Lb. milk eaten per lb. gain.
1.14 lbs.	2.55 lbs.	5.31 lbs.
1.27 "	2.46 "	4.36 "
1.07 "	2.62 "	5.60 "
.97 "	2.47 "	4.12 "

time to ask for a renewal of that note, friend banker digs up from some recess that memo on the condition of the team. But we don't borrow from the class of visitors who accompany us to the stable, milk-pail in hand.

At all events, the best dairymen find that cleanliness is one of the fundamentals to profitable milk production. In cases where stables are good enough to permit of it in this northern latitude, it has been found good practice to clip the belly and the udder of dairy cows during the stabling season. It makes

Average daily gain per hog.	Lb. meal eaten per lb. gain.	Lb. milk eaten per lb. gain.
1.56 lbs.	2.54 lbs.	3.83 lbs.
1.50 "	2.63 "	3.98 "

it easier to keep the cow clean. Wipe with a damp cloth the flanks and udder of a clipped cow that has been well bedded, and the bacteria count of the milk will be reduced to the minimum—that means a higher grade for the product, in these days of cream buying on a basis of grade.

A clipper is relatively inexpensive, lasts a long time, and can be used for other classes of stock. Clipping is not a long job. And there is a lot more satisfaction in milking a clipped cow than one that has an application of "manure poultices."

Stocker and Feeder Shows

In two previous issues The Guide has drawn attention to the stocker and feeder show which is to be held at Winnipeg, September 26 to 29. A fortnight later, October 9 to 12, Calgary will stage a similar show, to be followed by another one at Moose Jaw, October 16 and 17.

For all these enterprises The Guide bespeaks the fullest measure of public support. They have been fathered by the livestock exchanges in these respective centres for the sole purpose of familiarizing producers with the more profitable types of unfinished cattle. The organization and financing of these shows has been accomplished at heavy expense to the livestock trade and those associated with them, and they have nothing to gain but good will, and in time, reflected prosperity which should come to producers through the practical application of the knowledge disseminated at this kind of show.

The winter feeding of cattle is rapidly assuming an important place in the agriculture of Western Canada due to a series of economic changes which have followed the war. No one can observe the daily course of business at any of our larger livestock markets without being impressed by the fact that many producers are losing money by buying or raising the wrong class of feeders, by marketing them prematurely, or by falling into other pitfalls which beset the path of beef growers. Experience in the middle western states demonstrates that this type of show can exert a very beneficial influence on the cattle business.

Men who have good cattle to sell or want to lay in good feeders for the winter are earnestly solicited to do so through the medium of this show. It involves no cost to them, as only the regular marketing charges are collected. More detailed information about the Winnipeg show can be obtained from R. J. Speers, 308 Scott Block, Winnipeg. For information relative to the shows at Calgary and Moose Jaw, write to the secretaries of the livestock exchanges at those points.

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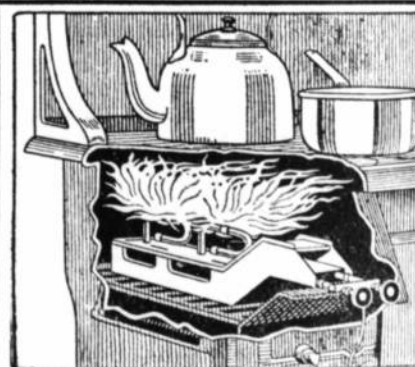
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New type of harvester which saves twine, stooking and a portion of the threshing outfit

It is probably true that never has there been a stretch of country as extensive as Western Canada so exclusively engaged in one crop production, and for that reason nowhere else have farmers been so dependent on temporary labor shipped in from outside to garner the harvest. This explains the intense interest taken here in all labor-saving devices designed to shorten the job of harvesting. The experiences of a stooker company in Winnipeg this season are illustrative. The company starting in a modest way for the first season announced that they would have a limited number of machines to sell. With a big crop in sight and a reported shortage of labor, a demand for their machines was created overnight. Farmers who had never had an opportunity to see the machine at work, and who were aware of the number of failures before experienced with much-heralded stookers, called at the Winnipeg offices of the company with hard cash, and vehicles for hauling the implement away.

On this page may be seen a harvesting machine which is somewhat of a radical departure from the standard implements in use, but for all that it will strike the reader as possessing considerable merit. The Guide withholds its own opinion as it has not been able to see the machine working under a variety of field conditions. Eight such machines have been in operation this year, two in Manitoba and six in Dakota, and they are said to have given entire satisfaction to the users. One of them was tried on the large farm of Benard, LaFleche, and Cote, at Headingly, Man., who, it is stated, are now considering dispensing with their old harvest machinery to place entire dependence on the machine depicted.

Makes Ton Stacks

The cutting table is identical with that of a binder. No twine is used, but the grain is elevated into a hopper which is about eight feet in diameter. The hopper revolves so that the grain is distributed with the butts of the stalks out. In this way a miniature stack is built, and when completed, dumped as in the manner of the stookers which have been placed on the market. The density of the stack in the centre where the heads lay thick, causes it to settle more round the outside, giving the stack a little pitch, so that the upper layer has almost the same weather resistance as a stook. According to the inventors, W. L. M. Jones and C. Christianson, stacks made last year at Aberdeen, South Dakota, stood out for twelve months without suffering weather damage.

Saving at Threshing Time

Besides saving the cost of twine and of stooking, this implement saves considerable expense at threshing time for no stook wagons are required. The miniature stacks are hauled to the threshing machine with bull rakes, or sweeps and dumped at the separator,

there to be fed into extension feeders. This reduces a threshing crew to mechanical help, two spike pitchers, and one or two bull rakes, according to the size of the separator and the length of the haul from stacks to the setting.

Asked as to the danger from heating when green-cut grain is built into stooks of that size, the information was given that this had been made a matter of test, and the small size of the stack is a safeguard against this danger. For matured grain it is easy to accept the word of the inventors that the grade is raised, for the same reason that stacking, or even the provision of large stooks reduces bleaching and ensures the heavy, evenly-colored, dark amber kernels which command the premium.

The machine is at present being made by the John Deere Plow Co., but all sales are in the hands of the inventors. The approximate cost is \$1,000. Its capacity may be gauged by the width of the swath cut, twelve feet. On the Stratheona Farm it was being hauled by a 15 h.p. tractor. The inventors state that eight horses would handle the machine, but this may be open to question. The weight of the hopper when full about equals that of a rack-load of sheaves.

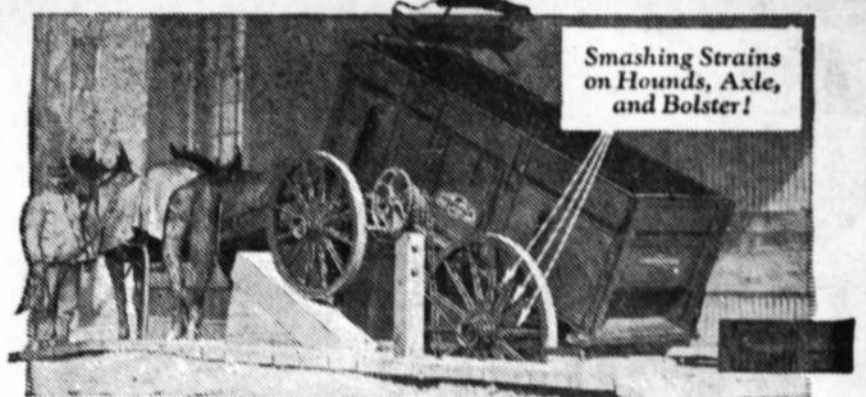
The machine was used this fall at Headingly on flax as well as on the other grains.

Corn and Perennial Weeds

Under the heading, Stay With It Corn Growers, I was much interested in the article by Gordon McLaren, of Pipestone, Man., in The Guide of August 29, and was very glad to read the experience of a man who had been growing corn for so many years in Manitoba. I think, however, that he makes a mistake in advising the use of the checkrower after the lister, and I think likely it is because he has not had an opportunity of trying out all the cultivators which are made to use in connection with the lister. I do want to say to farmers who have many of the Canadian or sow thistles to contend with in any particular field that corn should not be planted in that field.

The corn cultivator will not destroy any of the deep rooted weeds. I only have a few comparatively small patches of Canadian thistles on my farm and I have decided to begin next year giving them special treatment. I will seed the corn and pea crops over the entire field, and then when the thistles begin to make a good start again, about the end of June, I will put the lister back in these spots where the thistles are thick and split the ridges and cover the small thistles again and the corn and peas as well.

When the thistles begin to show above the top again I will put the rod weeder over these spots and pull out all the roots above the main roots and keep up this process for the balance of the season every time they begin to come to the surface to breathe.



A Severe Test That No Wagon Can Escape

QUICKER than it can be told, the weight of wagon and load is thrown suddenly onto the rear axle, hounds, and bolster! Not a gradual shifting, but a slam and a bang, and the load is in dumping position. Ordinary wagon construction weakens under such battering blows, but trip after trip and year after year McCormick Wagons resist this pounding and twisting of box and gear.

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Look over the hounds, axles, bolsters, reach, and other parts of the gear. You will find high-grade materials, and rigid reinforcement at every point of strain. You will find a gear and box that is in good condition, regardless of the number of years it has been in use. This is assured, because McCormick Wagons are built for western Canada, and they long since have proved themselves able to do the work.

Your local McCormick-Deering agent will quote you on these sturdy wagons

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BUTTER SALT

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Kendall's Spavin Treatment removes spavins permanently. It is the best stable liniment known.

Kendall's penetrates. It gets at the source of the trouble—puts lame horses on their feet again. Read the following letter of appreciation.

BURKETT, ONT., Nov. 28, 1921.
"Please send me your reference books on cause and treatment of diseases. I would not be without it, or your spavin cure if it was three times the price."

AUSTIN SHECKLETON.
As a liniment for family use, Kendall's Refined for Human Flesh is unequalled. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Treatment and the free book "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to

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ENOSBURG FALLS, VT., 11

**KENDALL'S
SPAVIN
TREATMENT**

The rod weeder or the duckfoot cultivator, set to run deep so as to pull out all the roots which are reaching up from the big main roots to get air to keep the main roots alive, are the only tools that I know of which can be used to keep them down effectively.

If they are not allowed to get any leaves developed for the roots to breathe through from the end of June to the time the land freezes up in the fall, there will not be many thistles left to bother the wheat crop the next year,

and it is a comparatively small job to go over these small patches of land once every week or two during about four months.

If we can make the bulk of the field produce a good forage crop while we are giving it its summerfallow treatment, we can afford to have a few small spots bare while we clean up the thistle patches.

Let me say, "Amen," to Mr. McLaren's heading, Stay With it Corn Growers.—W. D. Trego, Gleichen, Alta.

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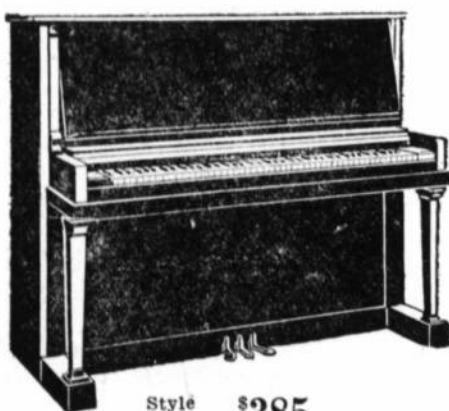
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PIANOS—Steinway, Gerhard-Heintzman, Nordheimer, Williams, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Karn, Morris, Doherty, Lesage and Canada.
PHONOGRAPHS—Edison, Aeolian-Vocalion, Columbia, Gerhard-Heintzman, Starr, Pathe, McLagan, Euphonolian.

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

The Progressive

Over one hundred subscriptions to The Progressive have been received by the Central office within the last two or three days, and these came from all parts of the province, showing that interest in this publication is widespread.

There is evident in a very large proportion of the letters coming to hand a feeling that many more farmers will be prepared to subscribe to the paper after harvest, there being a general complaint of shortness of cash at the present time. Also, there has been more or less objection on the part of many farmers to "buy a pig in a poke," as the saying goes, in other words, to pay in advance for something they have never seen. Since publication has now been commenced the latter objection will be done away with, and farmers and others in all parts of the province will be able to form some opinion as to the value of the paper for propaganda purposes, and for spreading the ideals of the Grain Growers' movement.

War Against the Pool

The need for such a paper is more than ever evident at the present time, when the daily press of the province is doing its best to kill the wheat pool movement, either by "damning it with faint praise," by studied neglect, or by open opposition, all of them very effective methods of warfare. In addition, the Morning Bulletin, of Edmonton, is sending broadcast throughout Saskatchewan and presumably Alberta and Manitoba as well, copies of a six-page reprint of articles from its various issues, all of them strongly antagonistic to the wheat pool movement, and intended to poison the minds of the farmers against it.

The partisan press of the country is never weary of posing as the guardian of the public conscience, each one, apparently, being the only one that is fitted to put on the wedding garment. But, guardian of the public morals or not, the Bulletin is not sinking thousands of dollars in this propaganda for the good of the farmer. There is an ulterior motive which is not disclosed, but which can easily be guessed, and farmers should be on their guard. They have more to fear from false friends than from open enemies. It is a pretty safe rule for the farmer to hear what the outsider has to say, and then go and do the opposite.

Follow the Gleam

The Progressive is promoted by the farmers own organization, and conducted by those who are of their own household so far as policy and ideals are concerned, and will be found at all times a safe guide to follow. Become a subscriber then, and "follow the gleam," you will help yourself, you will help the association, and you will help to bring in the better day for which we are all looking.

Notes

After reporting a successful meeting in connection with the wheat pool, H. C. Baggott, secretary of the Ernfold G.G.A. says: "Our local has done nothing all summer, and very few members have paid their dues; but if the wheat pool goes over it will be sure to stir up new life, and we will try to put over a membership drive after harvest."

Mr. Baggott also declares he is quite sure they will be able to get a number of subscribers to The Progressive after threshing. We are glad to note this sign of Progressive-ness at Ernfold, and hope the local will acquire something of its old standing in the association before many weeks are past.

"I am sending in forty names of our members. If you will send me some more sheets I will complete the list. I have sixty more names to turn in." This is cheery news from Ellis C. Johnstone, secretary of the Cobourg local, Moose Jaw. The membership last year

was forty-six and in 1921 it was forty-nine. They have now become centenarians. Good luck and good wishes for the future.

Narrow Lake G.G.A. has gone over the top this year in its membership. In 1921 the membership of the local was 21. In 1922 it was only nine all told. This year, however, the paid-up membership is already 35, and we hope there are more to follow.

Ellisboro G.G.A. is ahead of 1921 in its paid-up memberships, but is still some distance short of its total for last year. With harvest once more out of the way, there should be a rustling up in the membership, and we hope to see last year's total surpassed within the next few weeks.

Wycollar local is looking ahead. A request has already been received from the secretary, W. L. Berry, for a list of debates for the purpose of preparing a winter program.

Manitoba

The U.F.M. Relief Fund

In one thing the United Farmers of Manitoba have never failed—that is in responding to calls for assistance in cases of actual need. Every year the Central office has some such calls. Last winter there were a number of specially urgent cases in some of the newer parts of the province, and the relief fund at Central was almost quite depleted.

There are definite indications already this season that when cold weather comes there will be many children in certain areas who will not be able to go to school unless clothes are provided by some such agency as ours, that mothers and infants will not be protected from the cold unless we come to their help.

We must not wait till the cold weather is here. We must have our fund replenished. There should be at least two hundred dollars on hand to meet probable calls. If every local would make a small contribution it would be met. There are many locals that have never put a cent into this work. Is your local one of them? Make it your task as an individual member to see that your local sends its quota along in advance of the "forty below," so that our brothers and sisters may not suffer.

Then there will be locals that would prefer to help with contributions of clothing, quilts, etc. They should report to us in advance so that when specific cases arise we may put them directly in touch with those who are in need. But let every local get in on this and help tide over the months till better times arrive. Address remittances: The United Farmers of Manitoba, 306 Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, stating definitely that the money is for the relief fund.

Alberta

Nanton Convention

The annual convention of the Nanton Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A., held in Nanton recently, was attended by about forty delegates and a very large number of visitors. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. D. Ransom; vice-presidents, Wm. Bowie, representing the U.F.A., Mrs. A. E. Rodgers, representing the U.F.W.A., and Harold Armour, representing the Junior U.F.A. Each local in the constituency will elect a member of the board of directors, who will choose a secretary. The financial report showed a balance on hand of over \$150.

The convention was followed immediately by a meeting to consider the wheat pool. D. H. Galbraith, M.L.A., in charge of the drive for contract signatures in Nanton constituency, was in the chair. Addresses were given by F. H. Skelthorne, S. S. Sears, Mr. Mansfield, of California, a visitor in Alberta,

Continued on Page 16

Get the Habit of Reading The Guide Advertisements. It Pays.

The Countrywoman

What is Shown in the Shops

THE advance styles of the season may be observed in the shops which are quick to show ready-made clothes and the newest materials. They are always of interest to the woman who wishes to be well dressed and who must be very careful of the amount she spends. By a little careful observation she can make her own dresses so that they show some of the best features of the coming winter season. If she is going to buy a ready-made dress, then it is well to know what is coming and what is going in the matter of fashions.

In regard to the materials shown this fall, the buyer has a wide choice. Silks are particularly beautiful and so are the silk and wool materials. They are rather expensive, but are of a better quality for the price than we have had for some years. There is a very wide range of colors this year. Browns and tans seem to be the favorite and some of the different shades of brown combined make very pretty dresses. Greens are creeping steadily into favor and come in many soft tones. Soft, pretty greys, which can be worn so well by older women, and which are also being worn by younger women, are shown. Rather good shades of red are being shown in georgette and in the heavier materials such as the flannels, home-spuns and broadcloth. Georgette and crepe de chenes are as popular as ever, but some of the most beautiful new silks come in canton, flat, moire and moroccan crepes. Velvet is said to be in great demand for autumn, and many beautiful silk velvets are shown. Of course, there is the regular range of wool materials in tricotine, serge, twill and broadcloth, and they will be used by a very large number of women for business and for best.

Just when material commenced to get cheaper, Dame Fashion has decided that more of it must be used, and many of the new dresses have a tendency to drapes and flounces that literally "eats up" yards and yards of material. The well-dressed woman, however, will avoid over-fussy styles because they are never in good taste, and go out very quickly. A word then as to dresses.

No matter what the figure is a dress may be selected to fit it and to give good lines if the buyer or the maker will only take time to study the fashion magazine and her own figure. The long, slim silhouette is new for this year. Some cloth dresses show the long, side-closing, beltless, coat dress. These straight lines, however, will be particularly trying to tall women, so they may have loose pannels hanging from the long waist line or an overskirt, now called an apron, of the same material on the front or the back of the dress. The panels shown this year do not hang below the dress as much as those shown last year. The panels are shorter but the dresses themselves longer. Some of the long, straight dresses remind one of the "princess" dresses worn a few years ago. Some of them are finished with a wide flounce. Some have several flounces giving the tiered effect. Some show flounces on the back and a plain front and vice versa.

There is a strong tendency to trimming. This is noticed on the sleeves and the neck of dresses, and in sashes and pleated panels, these latter being very fashionable on silk dresses. The sashes are shown around a low waist line, some are fastened in front in imitation of the Egyptian styles, but others, and perhaps more of them, are shown with a side fastening either with a wide bow or a soft knot. Some even fasten at the back with a large, stiff bow, giving somewhat of a bustle effect, which seems to be coming back slowly in a very moderate way. Sleeves are much narrower and a little longer.

All shapes of hats are shown. Tan and brown felts are particularly good this fall. The small poke-shaped hat is popular, and the up-turned brim in the front of the hat is shown in many soft velvets. In hats, as in dress goods, browns are very much in favor, and have a very close competitor in greens,

greys and black. Soft feathers and small plumes are being used a great deal, and these, usually in bright colors, add pretty touches to dark hats.

There are always beautiful fur coats for those who can afford them, but the cloth coat untrimmed, and the cloth coat with fur collars and cuffs are mostly in demand, and are being shown in remarkably pretty styles. The English-cut coats of wool mixtures, in soft colors, will be worn by a great many. Black, and navy blue, and browns lead in the fur-lined coats. Both black and brown shoes are shown. Most of these are low Oxfords or slippers. Some have a tendency to fancy lines and high heels.

Our Royal Visitor

Canadians are delighted to know that the Prince of Wales has chosen to come to Canada for a well earned rest and holiday. As westerners we take a special pride in the fact that he is coming to the prairies and is to live for the short while he is here, on an Alberta ranch. He has chosen a good time of the year to visit Canada. We know just how beautiful the prairies and the foothills can be in the blaze of autumn colors in sunny September days. It will be an agreeable and vast change for him from the stiff formality of court life, sight-seeing in huge cities, the examining of great public buildings and endless crowds of curious people.

The Prince of Wales has announced that his visit is informal, and he has refused all invitations to public functions. He is a very hard worker at home in England. For months ahead his time is taken up with engagements. His days are marked out in hours and often his calendar is so crowded that he does not have time for the sport of which he is so fond, and which is necessary to keep him physically fit. He is continuously on the platform making speeches, as many as seven and eight in a day.

We who have so little formality to our social life can hardly appreciate the tremendous nerve and physical strain on one who has to go through such a steady routine of formal entertaining, being at all times the centre of interest of great crowds of people. The Prince of Wales is an extremely popular young man, and the public and the state make heavy demands upon him. We sympathize with his wish to rest for awhile and are of the opinion that he could not have chosen a much better spot to be "far from the maddening crowd" than a ranch in sunny Alberta. We hope to send him back to England at the end of his visit, rested and fit for the strenuous duties which face him.

What Kind of a Mother Are You?

Mothers who do all the work and wait on the children hand and foot besides, not only do themselves a grave injustice but are ruining their children as well.

Children think far more of the kind of mother who goes out when opportunity offers and gets some new clothes, instead of giving all the new things to the daughters and wearing the old clothes herself. The woman with outside interests is apt to be more fresh looking than the wrinkled, worn-out, stay-at-home kind of mother, who is a slave for her children.

Not long ago a lady who seldom went out, one of those sacrificing mothers, decided after much persuasion on the part of friends to drive to the city for the afternoon. There were two daughters at home, one a girl of ten and another of fourteen, great husky girls, and three older sons. These she left at home with many instructions as to keeping house, taking the baby with her after the daughters had refused to care for him on the grounds that he was too much trouble.

It was quite late that evening when she returned from her trip and she flew around with many apologies to the children, saying: "I'll soon have your suppers ready now," and she bustled about like mad gathering kindling to start the fire, so as to cook supper for those grown-up children. "Are the

cows home?" she asked. "Oh, yes," one of the boys answered in a sulky tone, as if he had done his mother a great favor in getting them. Eight or nine cows were to be milked after she had prepared supper, and not even stopping for a cup of tea herself, she went to milk and separated afterwards. All those boys and girls could milk but they did not offer to help.

These children were old enough to see the error of their ways but they were not so much to be censured as the mother who had trained them, or had not trained them, rather. If any of the young men chose to go to town nearby he would stand in the middle of the floor and yell, "Where is that shirt of mine, Ma?" "Where's my tie?" "Fetch me my mitts." "Now, who had that best hat of mine?" And she, poor soul, ran this way and that, waiting on that overgrown boy who towered two feet above her. This is the type of woman who carries all her own water and wood.

How different another home not far distant from this first. Mother is going to the city, not an unusual occurrence by any means. Big daughter keeps the little one, for, as she says, "He would just get tired and cry, and spoil your good time, mother." The older lads bustled around getting the team out to drive her to the station, another boy carried the suitcase and the girls ran for her hat and gloves.

Finally they waved her a smiling goodbye, calling after her: "Now, do not hurry home, mother, we will see to everything at home." On her arrival home, the work had been done, milking and separating was out of the way, and tea-kettle steaming ready for a cup of tea, for "mother would be tired and hungry after her day in the city."

It is a matter of early training, for little ones can be taught when they are just beginning to walk, to pick up their toys, hang up their cap and coat if a hook is put in a handy spot, and they will take great pride in doing these things. When they are old enough to run errands and dry dishes they help as a matter of course.

It is surprising what small hands can do when trained from babyhood. Ten year-old girls can iron their own school dresses, while eight-year-old brother will proudly iron the towels and wash clothes. It is not long until he can do the pillow-cases and even his own blouses, and when he grows up he never thinks of asking mother or the girls to press and clean his clothes, not he, and if he finds a button off, does he go in full cry after his mother? Certainly not, he owns his own sewing kit and sews on his own buttons. Instead of letting little daughter dress up and run away to play all day Saturday, give her a little dust cap and big apron and she can polish floors, dust and wash windows as well as mother, and it is doing her a world of good. It is a mystery to me why some mothers feel called upon to do the work of ten women, making a drudge of herself instead of giving the children a chance and insisting on their doing their part of the work. Start early. Train those children and do not slave away doing them a mistaken kindness. You will keep their respect and love to a greater extent by so doing.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Sayings of Lady Astor

"I can conceive of nothing worse than a man-governed world—except a woman-governed world."

"Envy and hate are the most blinding things on earth; it is only people with vision who never perish."

"The most practical things in the world are common sense and common humanity."

"If you really love people you can say anything you like to them."

"Women are young at politics, but they are old at suffering."

"Playing at politics may be all right when there is nothing seriously wrong with the world."

"America is no more a mere country of business men than England is a nation of shopkeepers."

—Toronto Saturday Night.

"It's the Prettiest Dress I Ever Had"

"And I made it all myself! Thanks to the Woman's Institute, I can now make all my own clothes as they should be made and have two or three dresses for the money I used to spend on one!"

No matter where you live, you, too, can learn right at home, in your spare time, to plan and make stylish, becoming dresses and hats of every kind for yourself or your children and save half on everything.



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WOMAN'S INSTITUTE Dept. 43-W, Scranton, Penna.

Please send me, without cost or obligation, the 48-page booklet, "Making Beautiful Clothes." I am most interested in learning:

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Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. They are ideal for the toilet as is also Cuticura Talcum for powdering and perfuming.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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HOMEWORK

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The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Orillia, Ont.

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offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 14

P. P. Woodbridge and Premier Greenfield.

After a banquet given in the Hotel Nanton, in honor of the premier, and presided over by G. S. Ferris, a large public meeting was held. Premier Greenfield and G. G. Coote, M.P., were the speakers, and D. H. Galbraith, M.L.A., was chairman. Mr. Greenfield, who was enthusiastically received, discussed the general conditions in the province, and the financial problems of the government. He also dealt with the wheat pool, urging the farmers to rally to its support. Mr. Coote spoke mainly of matters connected with the grain trade, conditions at the terminal elevators, and lake freight rates. Incidentally, he expressed the opinion that the present Dominion government differs from the one it displaced in personnel only, and not in policies.

C.P.R. Lands Contracts

The executive committee of the C.P.R. Contract Holders' Immigration Association are asking all C.P.R. contract holders who have been invited to sign contracts with the company, agreeing to the 34-year amortization plan, to communicate first with W. D. Trego, secretary of the association, whose address is 3830 7A St. West, Calgary. The committee ask that farmers whose neighbors are C.P.R. contract holders make this information as widely known as possible, in order that the interests of all contract holders may be adequately protected.

Notes

At a recent meeting of the Central executive of the U.F.A. arrangements were made to open an account with the west end branch of the Royal Bank in Calgary. This was made necessary on account of the suspension of the Home Bank, where the U.F.A. account had been kept ever since the Central office was established in Calgary.

Central office has received, among other contributions to the 1921 Deficit

Tells Dyspeptics What to Eat

Avoid Indigestion, Sour Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Gas on Stomach, Etc.

Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble, say medical authorities, are due nine times out of ten to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Chronic "acid stomach" is exceedingly dangerous and sufferers should do either one of two things.

Either they can go on a limited and often disagreeable diet, avoiding foods that disagree with them, that irritate the stomach and lead to excess acid secretion, or they can eat as they please in reason and make it a practice to counteract the effect of the harmful acid and prevent the formation of gas, sourness or premature fermentation by the use of a little Bisurated Magnesia at their meals.

There is probably no better, safer or more reliable stomach anti-acid than Bisurated Magnesia and it is widely used for this purpose. It has no direct action on the stomach and is not a digestant. But a teaspoonful of the powder or a couple of five grain tablets taken in a little water with the food will neutralize the excess acidity which may be present, and prevent its further formation. This removes the whole cause of the trouble and the meal digests naturally and healthfully without need of pepsin pills or artificial digestants.

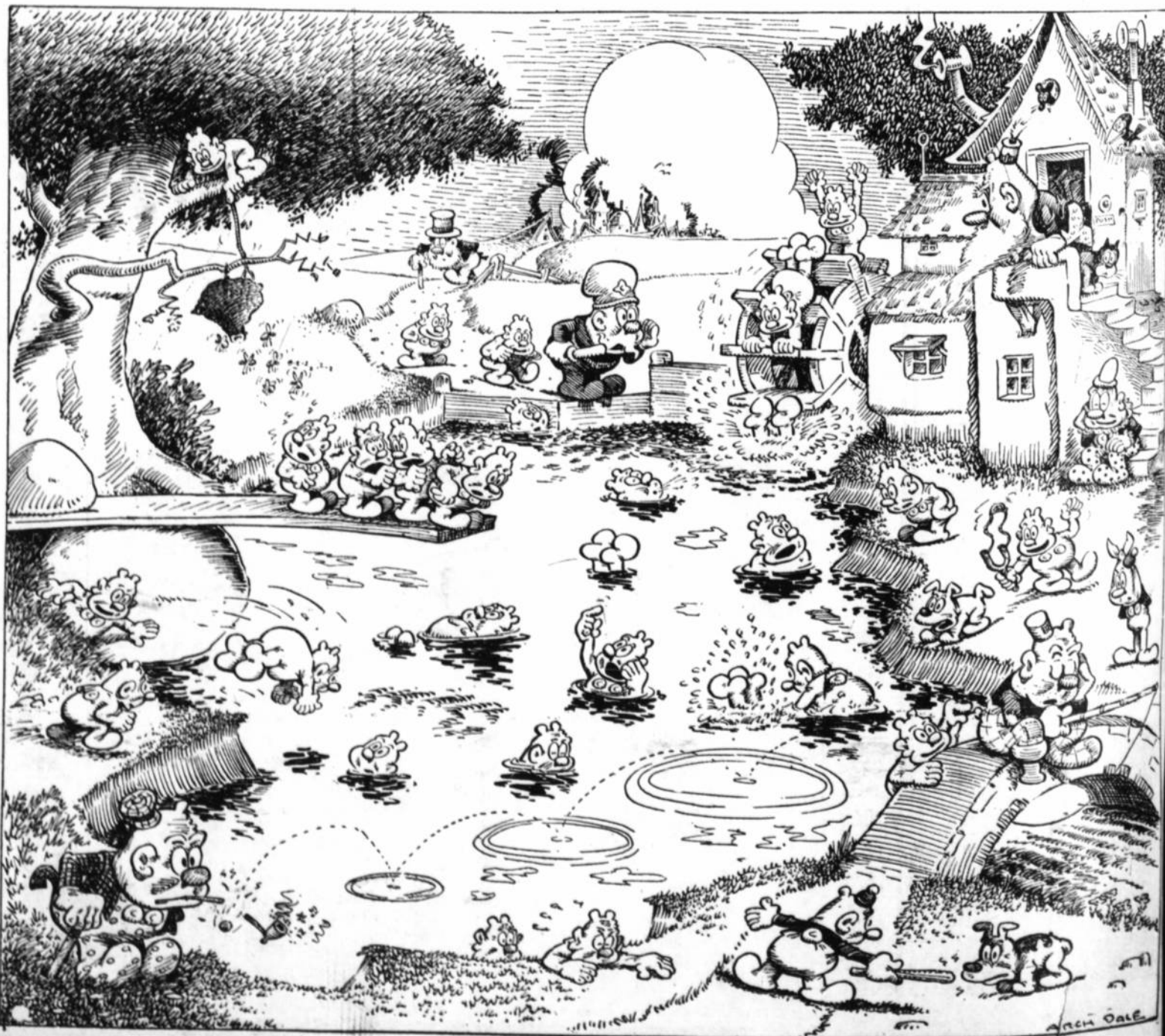
Get a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia from any reliable druggist. Ask for either powder or tablets. It never comes as a liquid, milk or citrate and in the bisurated form is not a laxative. Try this plan and eat what you want at your next meal and see if this isn't the best advice you ever had on "what to eat."

Fund, ten dollars from Throne local, being the proceeds of a bale of horse-hair collected by the members for the purpose.

A weekly half-holiday has been instituted by the members of Riverton local. Every Saturday afternoon they gather with their families and friends at the Vermilion river, and swimming, baseball and other sports are the order of the day. Afterwards comes a camp-fire tea, with substantial foods and ice cream.

DOWN BY THE OLD RED MILL

Back of Dooville, on the bank of the deep pond stands the little Old Red Mill. On the side of the little Old Red Mill, there is a big water wheel. The big wheel turns the huge burrs inside and the huge burrs grind the wheat into the flour that Doc Sawbones uses for making the doughnuts in his famous doughnut factory. On Saturdays, when there is no school, the little Doo Dads flock to the mill pond for a swim and glorious times they have. On the left bank there is a long spring-board. One after the other, the little Doo Dads walk to the end and dive into the water. Above the spring-board are the overhanging branches of a great beech tree. On the beech tree there is a big dead limb, and hanging from the big dead limb is a funny-looking basket filled with little bugs. The basket is a hornet's nest and the little bugs are real live hornets. A little Doo Dad has climbed up into the beech tree and is teasing the hornets with a forked stick. He thinks he is playing a good trick on the little Doo Dads on the spring-board. Very quickly they can dive into the water. The little rascal in the tree cannot escape so easily, and before he is finished he may find that the tails of the little hornets are very, very hot. Flannelfeet is greatly excited. He saw the little Doo Dads climbing to the top of the big wheel, and he was quite sure that when the wheel turned the little Doo Dads would be thrown into the rushing water. Doc Sawbones is also very much afraid for the little Doo Dads, but they won't be hurt. Even if they were, Doc Sawbones could soon heal their cuts and bruises with his salve and magic ointment. When Sleepy Sam wakes up he will think he has a "bite." He'll begin to pull, and pull, and pull. I just wonder if he will pull himself over backward into the river. No one, ever, ever, would have thought that a round stone from a catapult would hit the water and bounce, and bounce, and bounce. Right in the middle is the long stem of Old Man Grouch's new clay pipe, broken. Just from the way he looks I'm sure he'll blame the little Doo Dad with the catapult—likely he will be angry. Mr. Roly had better be careful—it's never very safe to tease a fierce-looking puppy.



LANDLOCKED

Continued from Page 6

Canal now building can carry eighty per cent. of the world's ships over their sills in safety. All the rest of the way is fair sailing down as far as the Thousand Isles. A matter of less than fifty miles of shoal water, a few dams, a little common-sense co-operation between the two nations that are to benefit and the ships of the world can drop anchor at any of their fresh water ports.

Naturally the whole political and financial strength of America's metropolis is against the scheme. It would divert traffic from the Erie Canal and lessen New York's importance as the point of transshipment for products grown in the Middle West. And why should Montreal sanction a project which would create rival grain exporting centres inland? But depend upon it, the American grain-growing states are in a financial position relatively worse than the prairie provinces, there is a presidential election in sight, in the course of which the alleviation of the farmer's burden will be a big issue, and the last has not been heard of the St. Lawrence deep waterways.

Imagine these three great highways to the sea put to use: The wheat of the prairie provinces embarking at tide-water on Hudson's Bay; the lakeports, Fort William, Toronto, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland—the whole waterfront a harbor for the commerce of the world; the Mississippi busy as it was a century ago—the arms of the ocean reaching into the very heart of the continent—can't you see what it would do to the rate problem? How it would mean more commerce, lower rates, busier people, a higher standard of living on our farms, enable us to meet the competition of the European wheat grower which will become stronger as that continent settles down once more to production; all through closer touch between the landlocked centre of this continent and the great, hungry, consuming world that fringes the seven seas.

Inland Trade Routes

So far from involving us more and more into the American economic system this easy access to ocean would give us a greater independence. It is a trite saying in the West that the natural channels of trade are north and south and not east and west. We say that because we see our products going over the long lake and rail haul through Eastern Canada, an inadequate market, to Europe. Instinctively we feel that a much shorter rail haul would take our product to the immense consuming centres to the south, from which in exchange we can get everything we require with less carriage to pay. But these rail rates which separate the cities of Canada so widely East and West, remove us a long distance from the American markets despite their geographical proximity. The Hudson's Bay railway will bring Fort Churchill closer to Regina than Chicago now is. Measured in terms of rate-distances, Liverpool is only a relatively short step from this jumping-off place.

In the direction of developing our inland water courses and shortening the rail haul lies some hope—the largest hope—of reaching a proper balance between the grower's net returns and the transportation costs.



A detached cottage for a hired man and his family, erected by a progressive prairie farmer.

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Have a packet in your pocket for ever-ready refreshment.

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THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

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LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

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FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY, BRIDLE AND saddle. W. Mantz, Belle Plaine, Sask.

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We do it for others—we'll do it for you

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GOOD Cattleman and Grain Grower, with family of boys, to handle large mixed farm. Abundance good water, grass, cultivated land, fences and buildings. Farm produced in 1922, 18,700 bushels grain, 53 colts and calves. Owner to furnish cattle and seed; tenant, horses and machinery. Liberal terms to right family.

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Ship us a trial crate. You will be pleased.
Live Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat 18-19c
Live Hens, 5-6 lbs. 16-17c
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Highest Market Price
Chickens and Ducks 17c
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Eggs, fresh, first 28c
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Prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates shipped on request. Prompt payments.
ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Aikins St., Winnipeg

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Hens, 6 lbs. and over 18-19c
Hens, 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. 16-17c
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Roosters 16c
Turkeys 28c
Eggs, fresh firsts 24c
Eggs, fresh seconds 20c
No demand for Ducks and Geese. Hold for later date.
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421 Main Street, Winnipeg

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 14, 1923

WHEAT—Wheat made a new low point today on this crop. Selling pressure due to hedging sales against country purchasers found poor demand on these markets and price has been forced lower daily. Crop inspections here running around a thousand cars daily, and with heavier loadings in the West, it seems apparent that markets must care for a heavy load during the next few weeks. Export business so far of fair proportion and market shows signs of good class of buying against overseas sales on the decline. It looks as though it will take a much better demand than exists right now to hold values from declining further, however. The government crop estimate of 470 millions of wheat came as a surprise to the grain trade generally, and together with unsettled conditions in Europe, shattered confidence in values for the time being. Canadian wheat has declined so fast compared with American, that it is not unlikely that wheat will be shipped to the U.S.A., regardless of the duty of thirty cents against it if the spread widens much more. Cash demand is fair, but the big premiums are disappearing with the first run of No. 1 Northern. Shippers found themselves short of "in store wheat" for loading this week and some fancy prices were paid on the first few cars of No. 1 arriving at the lake head.

OATS and BARLEY—Prices have had big decline during the past week. Receipts are getting heavy, especially of barley, and demand has not been broad enough to take care of heavy offerings. Shippers are experiencing difficulty in securing lake space, and are consequently unable to do business in any volume.

RYE—Market has declined in sympathy with wheat and will continue to be influenced by action of other grains, offerings are fairly heavy.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Sept. 10 to 15 inclusive.	10	11	12	13	14	15	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct. 97	96	96	94	93	94	99	96	
Dec. 95	94	94	92	93	91	96	93	
May 100	99	99	98	98	97	101	...	
Oats—								
Oct. 43	42	42	41	41	40	43	41	
Dec. 40	39	39	38	38	38	40	38	
May 43	43	42	41	42	41	44	...	
Barley—								
Oct. 52	52	51	51	51	50	53	52	
Dec. 51	50	49	49	49	49	52	50	
May 55	54	54	53	...	52	56	...	
Flax—								
Oct. 198	198	200	200	200	199	199	192	
Dec. 189	188	188	189	...	189	190	177	
May 193	192	194	193	193	187	195	...	
Rye—								
Oct. 69	68	67	65	65	64	69	68	
Dec. 68	67	66	63	...	63	68	...	
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

The Liverpool wheat market closed about 1c lower on September 14, as follows: October, 8s 6d; December, 8s 5d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.63. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was \$1.18 for October and \$1.17 for December.

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.13 to \$1.17; No. 2 northern, \$1.09 to \$1.14; No. 3 northern, \$1.06 to \$1.10. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.12 to \$1.16; No. 1 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.14. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 92c to 96c; No. 1 durum, 91c to 93c; No. 2 amber, 91c to 94c; No. 2 durum, 90c to 92c; No. 3 amber, 88c to 93c; No. 3 durum, 86c to 91c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 84c to 84c; No. 3 yellow, 83c to 83c; No. 2 mixed, 82c to 82c; No. 3 mixed, 81c to 81c. Oats—No. 2 white, 36c to 38c; No. 3 white, 36c to 36c; No. 4 white, 34c to 35c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 56c to 60c; medium to good, 52c to 55c; lower grades, 45c to 51c. Rye—No. 2, 65c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.36.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 36 Canadian store cattle. Prices ranged from 9c to 10c per lb., live weight. Best Scotch sold mostly from 12c to 12c. Nine hundred Irish cattle made 10c for top quality. Good and medium kinds sold from 8c to 9c.

Birkenhead sold 706 Canadians from 18c to 19c in sink. London 400 Canadian dressed sides, mostly 16c, extra choice 18c per lb.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest 115s, lean and prime 112s to 115s, bales 115s to 120s. American 104s to 112s, quiet. Danish 127s to 130s, slow. Irish nominal. Increased demand under easier prices. Danish killings approximately 60,000 head.

WHEAT PRICES

Sept. 10 to 15, inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Sept. 10	116	108	105	92	81	70
11	113	104	99	91	80	69
12	106	101	97	91	80	69
13	106	100	97	89	78	68
14	105	100	96	88	77	67
15	106	101	97	89	74	68
Week Ago	116	109	106	94	83	72
Year Ago	99	98	93	87	82	72

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending September 14, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 6,837; hogs, 1,654; sheep, 286. Last week: Cattle, 7,427; hogs, 1,314; sheep, 1,132.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, during the past week have been lighter than the previous one, this being due to harvest and threshing operations. Taking the quality of the cattle on the whole they are showing some improvement, this together with the lighter run has resulted in a better demand and more satisfactory prices. Best light-weight butcher steers are bringing from 5c to 6c. Heavy butcher and export steers from 5c to 6c; medium butcher steers from 4c to 5c; plain butchers from 3c to 4c. The cow market is a shade stronger, best cows bringing from 3c to 4c; medium cows 2c to 3c. Prime butcher heifers from 4c to 5c; medium heifers from 3c to 4c. Breedy stock heifers from 2c to 3c; medium kinds from 2c to 2c. Choice dehorned feeder steers are bringing from 4c to 4c; horned feeders from 3c to 4c; plain kinds from 2c to 3c. Best dehorned stocker steers from 3c to 4c; horned stocker steers from 3c to 3c; plain kinds from 2c to 3c. Best veal calves from 5c to 6c; medium from 4c to 4c; plain cows from 2c to 3c.

The hog run continues light, but owing to a weaker Eastern market hogs are today quoted 50c lower than during the early part of the week. Thick-smooth 10c with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for selects.

The run of sheep and lambs continues light and there is a very active demand for good quality feeder sheep and lambs, and also breeding ewes. Top butcher lambs are bringing from 9c to 9c; medium 7c to 8c. Best feeder lambs from 6c to 7c; common sheep from 5c to 7c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:
 Prime butcher steers \$5.50 to \$6.25
 Good to choice steers 4.50 to 5.50
 Medium to good steers 3.00 to 4.00
 Common steers 2.50 to 3.00
 Choice feeder steers 4.25 to 4.75
 Common feeder steers 3.00 to 4.00
 Choice stocker steers 3.25 to 3.75
 Common stocker steers 2.00 to 3.00
 Choice butcher heifers 4.50 to 5.25
 Fair to good heifers 4.00 to 4.50
 Medium heifers 3.00 to 4.00
 Choice stock heifers 2.50 to 3.00
 Choice butcher cows 3.50 to 4.00
 Fair to good cows 2.75 to 3.25
 Breedy stock cows 1.75 to 2.25
 Canner cows50 to 1.00
 Choice springers 40.00 to 50.00
 Common springers 25.00 to 35.00
 Choice veal calves 5.00 to 6.00
 Common calves 3.00 to 5.00
 Heavy bull calves 2.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is firm and unchanged. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 32c, firsts 27c, seconds 22c, and jobbing extras 34c to 38c, firsts 32c to 34c, seconds 27c. Two cars of firsts and seconds are reported rolling Montreal and Halifax, and several smaller shipments are en route to Sudbury. There were five inspections last week. Poultry: Live poultry is lower, quotations, live delivered, chickens 18c, fowl 11c to 17c, cocks 8c, ducks 12c, turkeys 16c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: The market in this province is firm and higher. Dealers quoting, delivered, extras 29c, firsts 26c, seconds 21c. Jobbing extras 35c, firsts 31c to 32c, seconds 26c. Receipts of fresh are extremely light and for the most part storage stocks are being used to supply the consumptive demand. Poultry: A few live fowl are arriving for which 15c delivered, is being paid.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market has advanced 3c during the past week, and quotations to country shippers, delivered, cases returned, are now extras 33c, firsts 30c, seconds 21c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 40c, firsts 36c, seconds 28c. Poultry: Receipts are reported very light. Dealers are quoting, live, delivered, chicken 16c, fowl 10c to 12c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Practically no change is reported in the condition of this market. Receipts are extremely light and prices remain unchanged. Poultry: Very little poultry reported moving.



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and Better Pastry too.



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Enquire through any Bank or Commercial Agency as to our Financial Standing

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

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C.P.R. Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

SHIP YOUR POULTRY TODAY

Receipts of live poultry have not been heavy as a great many producers have been busy threshing, but threshing will soon be over and receipts will increase, and the markets will no doubt decline. For this reason we believe you will receive more money if you ship now than you would if you held your stock for a later market.

We will supply shipping crates if required.

If you will place tags on all crates on which you have written your name and post office address plainly, we will mail our check in payment of all shipments within 24 hours after we receive them.

We will pay you the following prices for any poultry received by us at our plant at Winnipeg, between Sept. 17 and Sept. 22, inclusive:

Spring Chickens, over 4lbs. .... .18	Hens, over 5 lbs., fat ..... .16
Spring Chickens, under 4lbs. .... .16	Hens, under 4 lbs., fat ..... .10
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs., fat ..... .13	Ducks ..... .12
Old Roosters ..... .08	Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over ..... .16

Thin and scrawny birds will be paid for at 5c. per pound less than above prices.

EGGS Ship Your Eggs Direct for Highest Prices

We will pay the following prices, according to government grade. Empty cases will be returned to producers.

Extras ..... .32	Cracks ..... .15
Firsts ..... .27	Leakers No Value
Seconds ..... .22	Rots No Value

CRESCENT CREAMERY CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

Above quotations all F.O.B. our plant, Winnipeg.

Cancelling all previous quotations. Sept. 17, 1923.

References: Union Bank of Canada, Dun's or Bradstreet's. Established in Winnipeg, 1911

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
September 10 to September 15, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Sept. 10	61½	46½	45½	45½	44½	43½	53½	49½	47½	47½	204½	194½	163½	69
11	60½	45½	44½	44½	43½	42½	53½	49½	48½	48½	203½	194½	163½	68
12	61½	45½	44½	44½	43½	42½	52½	48½	45½	45½	206½	196½	167½	67
13	60½	43½	42½	42½	41½	40½	52½	47½	43½	43½	207½	196½	167½	65½
14	61½	42½	41½	41½	40½	39½	51½	46½	43½	43½	209½	196½	166½	64½
15	62½	41½	40½	40½	39½	38½	51½	46½	42½	42½	207½	195½	166½	64½
Week Ago	62½	46½	45½	45½	44½	43½	54½	50½	48½	48½	205½	195½	164½	69½
Year Ago	62	45½	42½	42½	33½	36½	55½	53½	48½	48½	200½	196½	184½	70½

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We can handle shipments of New RYE and BARLEY to advantage. Write, wire or phone for prices and price prospects.

Send us your Hedging and Investment orders in Grain Futures.

Thompson, Sons & Company

Established 1884

Commission Merchants

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FOR MEN WHO WORK

IN a climate like ours, workers must be warmly clad; not with heavy, cumbersome under-garments, but with STANFIELD'S, which keeps the cold out and the warmth in. Its elasticity permits the skin to breathe and the muscles to move freely.

For Health—For Comfort—For Wear

There is no garment in the world that compares in value with Stanfield's. True economy demands that you should wear Stanfield's. It is designed to suit the individual requirements of each class of worker—made to insure warmth, comfort and health protection under every condition of work, weather and exposure.

It takes the best grade of Lambs' Wool and experienced workmanship to make Stanfield's Underwear, and it pays to pay a fair price to make sure of getting quality underwear.

STANFIELD'S

Unshrinkable

UNDERWEAR

(RED LABEL)

The name STANFIELD'S is your guarantee of Underwear made of absolutely pure, fresh lambs' wool. No reclaimed wool or any other but virgin wool is ever used in knitting Stanfield's Underwear. Stanfield's Red, Blue and Black Label have withstood the greatest of all tests—"TIME." For more than a quarter of a century Stanfield's Underwear has been a Canadian standard for quality and value.

Made in combinations and two-piece suits; in full length, knee and elbow length, and sleeveless for men and women; and Adjustable Combinations and Sleepers for growing children.

Stanfield's also make fine lines for Men, Women and Children.

Write for our new Booklet, showing styles in fine wools for Men, Women and Children; also Sample Book showing different weights and textures, mailed free.

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Farmers, Teamsters, Chauffeurs of motor trucks and delivery cars, need Stanfield's Underwear for maximum warmth.

Miners, Steel Workers, Blacksmiths, need Stanfield's to protect against chills when going into the cold while overheated.



All men will find the right weight for warmth and health protection in Stanfield's.



Fishermen and Sailors need extra heavy underwear like Stanfield's Black Label, in the raging blows at sea.



Office men will find the right weight for warmth and health in Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear.



It wears longer